

E-Drive™ **User Manual**

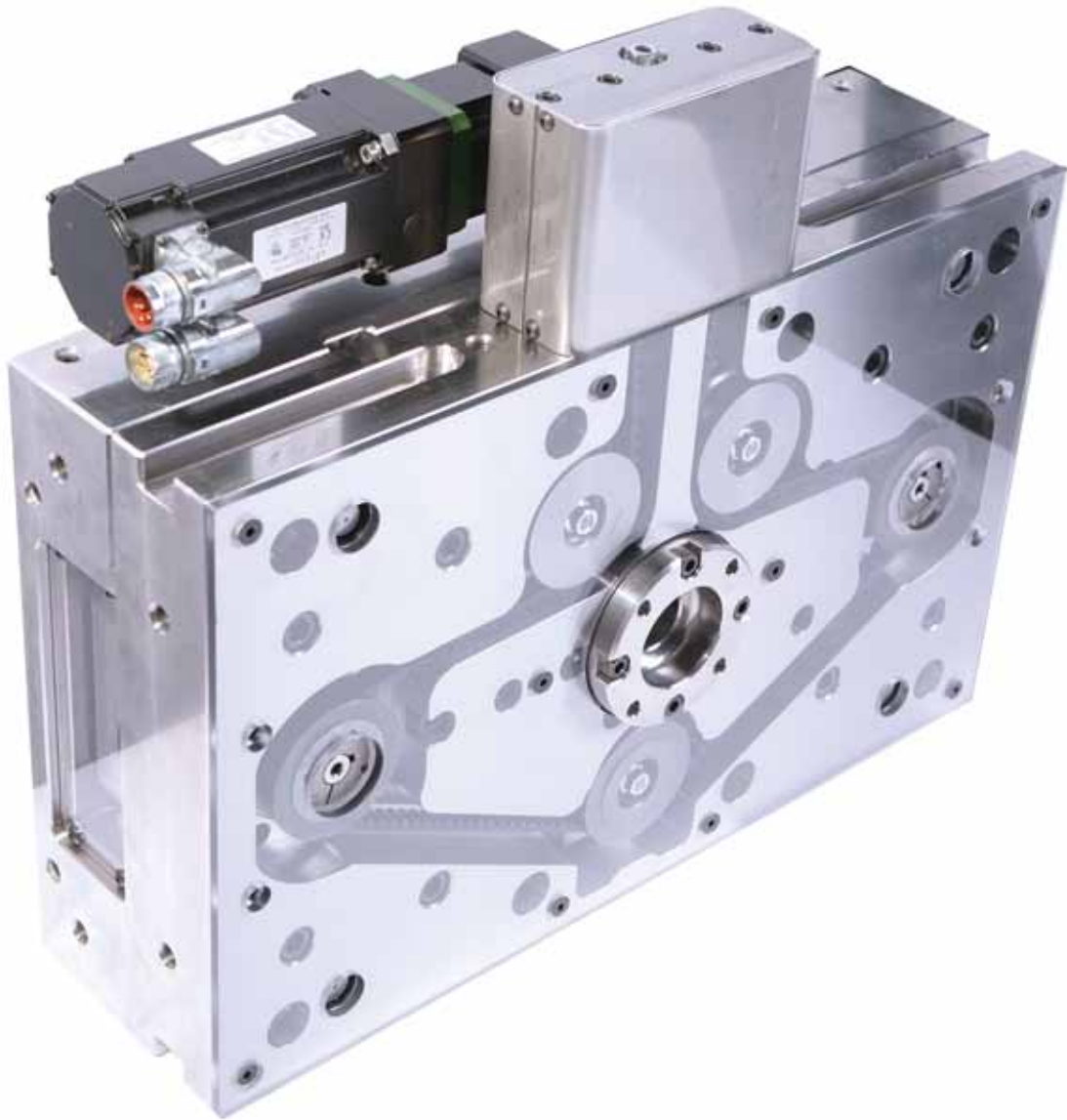


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Section 1 - Introduction

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for purchasing a **Mold-Masters® E-Drive™** system. The purpose of this manual is to assist users in the integration, operation and maintenance of their E-Drive system. This manual also provides information related to the Mag-Pin (Magnetic Valve Pin Holder) option.

Symbols Used in the Manual

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOL	
WARNING Indicates an immediate or potentially hazardous situation, which if not avoided, could result in a serious injury or death.	
CAUTION Failure to follow instructions may damage equipment	
NOTE Indicates additional information or used as a reminder	

Warranty and Documentation

Please check with your original order documentation for warranty details.



NOTE

Please do not return any parts to *Mold-Masters* without prior pre-authorization and a return authorization number supplied by *Mold-Masters (2007) Limited*.

Documentation will include one or more of the following:

- Information on the *Mold-Masters* E-Drive system in general and information on the Mag-Pin (Magnetic Valve Pin Holder) option.
- Parts list contains all system components. Together with the general assembly drawing, the parts list should be referenced when ordering spare parts.
- General assembly drawing used to integrate your E-Drive system into the mold.



WARNING

This manual must be used in conjunction with any appropriate Machine, Hot Runner, and Temperature Controller User Manual.

Release Details

Document #	Release Date	Version
EMMEDUM10	25 March 2013	10

Trademarks and Patents

ACCU-VALVE, DURA, FLEX-DURA FLEX-SERIES, FUSION-SERIES, HOT EDGE, INJECTIONEERING, MASTERPROBE, MASTER-SHOT, MOLD-MASTERS, MELT-DISK, MOLD-MASTERS ACADEMY, MASTER-SERIES, MASTERSOLUTION, MASTERSPEED, MERLIN, MOLD-MASTERS SYSTEM, MPET, SCAN-MASTER, STACK-LINK, are the registered trademarks of MOLD-MASTERS (2007) LIMITED.

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Section 3 - Safety

Introduction

Any instructional material provided by *Mold-Masters* for the operation and maintenance of equipment, does not in any way absolve the employer from fulfilling the following obligations and *Mold-Masters* disclaims liability for injury to personnel using equipment supplied.

It is the responsibility of the employer to:

- Ensure the original and continuing competence of personnel caring for, setting up, inspecting and maintaining injection molding equipment.
- Establish and follow a program of periodic and regular inspections of injection molding equipment to ensure they are in safe operating condition and proper adjustment.
- Ensure that no modifications, repairs, or rebuild of portions are made to the equipment that reduces the level of safety existing at time of manufacture or remanufacture.

Safety Hazards

The following safety hazards are most commonly associated with plastic injection molding equipment (From the American National Standard for Plastics Machinery Horizontal Injection Molding Machines-ANSI/SPI B151.1- 2007).



WARNING

For Safety Information also refer to all machine manuals and local regulations and codes.

- (1) Mold area
- (2) Clamping mechanism area
- (3) Area of movement of core and ejector drive mechanisms outside areas 1 & 2
- (4) Nozzle area
- (5) Plasticizing and or injection unit area
- (6) Feed opening area
- (7) Area of the heater bands of the plasticizing and/or injection cylinders
- (8) Parts discharge area
- (9) Hoses
- (10) Area inside the guards and outside the mold area

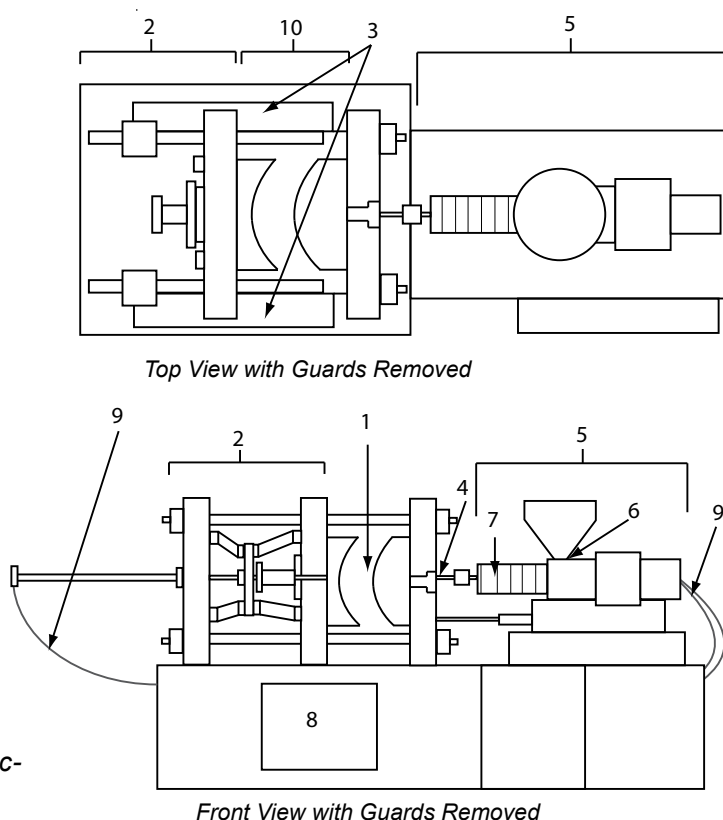


Figure 3-1: Injection molding machine (HIMM) with horizontal clamping unit and horizontal injection unit, shown without guards for illustration clarity.

Hazard Area	Potential Hazards
Mold Area Area between the platens. See Figure 3-1 item 1	Mechanical Hazards Crushing and/or shearing and/or impact hazards caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement of the platen • Movements of the injection barrel(s) into the mold area • Movements of cores and ejectors and their drive mechanisms. • Tie bar motion. Thermal Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burns and/or scalds due to operating temperature of: • The mold heating elements of the molds. • Plasticized material released from/through the mold.
Clamping Mechanism Area See Figure 3-1 area 2	Mechanical Hazards Crushing and/or shearing and/or impact hazards caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement of the platen. • Movement of the drive mechanism of the platen. • Movement of the core and ejector drive mechanism.
Movement of drive mechanisms outside the mold area and outside the clamping mechanism area. See Figure 3-1 area 3	Mechanical Hazards Mechanical hazards of crushing, shearing and/or impact caused by the movements of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core and ejector drive mechanisms.
Nozzle area The nozzle area is the area between the barrel and the sprue bushing. See Figure 3-1 area 4	Mechanical Hazards Crushing, shearing hazards, and/or impact hazards caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forward movement of the plasticizing and/or injection unit including nozzle. • Movements of parts of the power operated nozzle shutoff and their drives. • Over pressurization in the nozzle. Thermal Hazards Burns and or scalds due to operating temperature of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nozzle. • Plasticized material discharging from the nozzle.
Plasticizing and/or injection unit area Area from the adaptor/barrelhead/end cap to the extruder motor above the sled including the carriage cylinders. See Figure 3-1 area 5	Mechanical Hazards Crushing, shearing and/or drawn into hazards caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unintentional gravity movements e.g. for machines with plasticizing and/or injection unit positioned above the mold area. • The movements of the screw and/or the injection plunger in the cylinder accessible through the feed opening. • Movement of the carriage unit. Thermal Hazards Burns and or scalds due to operating temperature of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plasticizing and/or injection unit. • The heating elements e.g. heater bands. • The plasticized material and/or vapors discharging from the vent opening, feed throat or hopper. Mechanical and/or Thermal Hazard Hazards due to reduction in mechanical strength of the plasticizing and/or injection cylinder due to overheating.

Hazard Area	Potential Hazards
Feed Opening See Figure 3-1 area 6	Pinching and crushing between injection screw movement and housing.
Area of the heater bands of the plasticizing and/or injection cylinders See Figure 3-1 area 7	Burns and or scalds due to operating temperature of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plasticizing and/or injection unit. • The heating elements e.g. heater bands. • The plasticized material and/or vapors discharging from the vent opening, feed throat or hopper.
Parts Discharge Area See Figure 3-1 area 8	<p>Mechanical Hazards Accessible Through the Discharge Area Crushing, shearing and/or impact hazards caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing movement of the platen Movements of cores and ejectors and their drive mechanisms. • <p>Thermal Hazards Accessible Through the Discharge Area Burns and or scalds due to operating temperature of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mold. • Heating elements of the mold. • Plasticized material released from/through the mold.
Hoses See Figure 3-1 area 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whipping action caused by hose assembly failure. • Possible release of fluid under pressure that can cause injury. • Thermal hazards associated with hot fluid.
Area Inside the Guards and Outside the Mold Area See Figure 3-1 area 10	Crushing and/or shearing and/or impact hazards caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement of the platen. • Movement of the drive mechanism of the platen. • Movement of the core and ejector drive mechanism. • Clamp opening movement.
Electrical Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric shock or burns due to contact with live conductive parts. • Electrical or electromagnetic disturbance generated by the motor control unit. • Electrical or electromagnetic disturbance that can cause failures in the machine control systems and adjacent machine controls. • Electrical or electromagnetic disturbance generated by the motor control unit.
Hydraulic Accumulators	High pressure discharge.
Power Operated Gate	Crush or impact hazards caused by the movement of the power operated gates.
Vapors and Gases	Certain processing conditions and or resins can cause hazardous fumes or vapors.

E-Drive Safety Warnings



Never touch or inspect the timing belt when power is on and E-Drive motor and controller are connected. Unplug the controller before any maintenance.

Do not operate the equipment with unconfined long hair, loose clothing or jewelry, including name badges, neckties, etc. These may get caught by the moving belt mechanism and can cause death or serious injury.

Always cover belt area with proper protecting sheet before any bench test or in-mold testing.

High Voltage and amperage cables are connected to E-Drive controller (220VAC). Also there is high voltage cable connection between servo motor and controller.

Unplug the controller before performing any maintenance work.

Mag-Pin Safety



WARNING

When the E-Drive system is equipped with a magnetic valve pin holder in the synchro-plate it is equipped with very strong magnets. Be careful of potential pinch hazards when handling the magnets.



CAUTION

Assembly of the magnetic valve pin holder parts must be done in a clean area that is free of metal chips. Ensure parts are clean of metal before assembly.

Do not place the magnets close to other magnets or other ferromagnetic parts. Their light weight and high magnetic strength can cause a powerful collision force that may cause the magnet to chip or break due to impact.

E-Drive Cautions



Make sure the controller power supply is unplugged (or turned off) before plugging in the cables of the motor. Otherwise it can cause damage to the motor (do not "hot-plug" the motor!).

Carefully read the instructions before operating the equipment. If in doubt, contact *Mold-Masters* for clarification.

E-Drive components are rated to operate at temperatures less than 70°C (158°F). Do not heat the hot runner system without connecting a proper cooling system. In addition, if in your application mold temperature needs to be set above 70°C (158°F), use proper mold design for high temperatures. In high temperature applications, an additional insulation plate and support plate need to be installed above the manifold plate (See E-Drive Catalogue Pages). In addition, plates above manifold plate need to be cooled with separate cooling line set at lower temperatures (recommended temperature is below 50°C).

Section 4 - Preparation

Introduction

The following section is a step-by-step guide to preparing your *Mold-Masters* E-Drive system for use.

Screw Lengths



WARNING

The use of an incorrect size, length and grade screw could cause the screw to shear, fatigue or stretch beyond its yield point, resulting in expensive downtime of the hot runner.

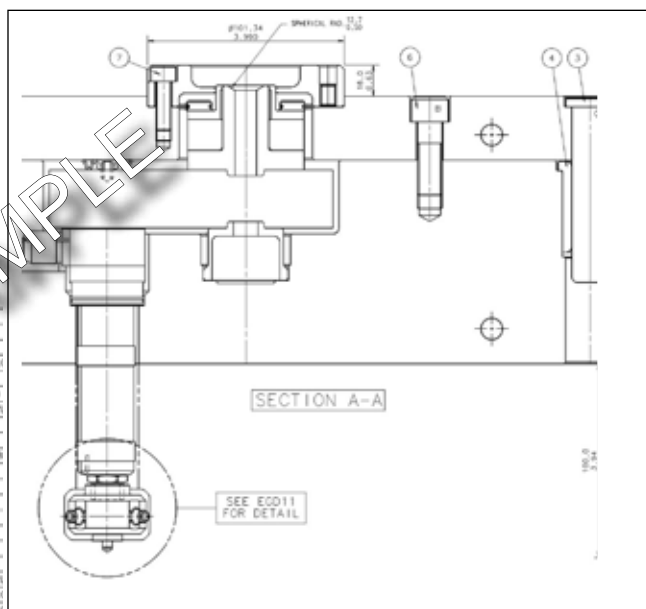
Be aware of warnings placed on the assembly drawings. When the manifold is heated the metal expands stretching the mounting screws, if screw lengths are shortened there is a possibility of shearing.

The expansion factor is calculated into the length of each screw size.

WARNING DO NOT SHORTEN SCREW

**S.H.C.S. M12 X 130
(ISO-GRADE 12.90
OR ½ - 13 X 4.75
(ASTM A574)
NOT SUPPLIED BY
MOLD-MASTERS**

24	030-2529	HOUSING 48 POLE WITH 2529	053
23	030-2519	24 POLE FEMALE 10-24	0-1810
22	030-2520	24 POLE MALE 10-24	0-1810
21	SHCS1/4-20X.75	SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREW 1/4-20 X 0.75"LG	
20	NUT1/4	HEX NUT, 1/4	
19	ELB008B	ELECT. BOX (HOFFMAN AUB43 BSC MODIFY)	
18	SHCS1/4-20X.625	SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREW 1/4-20 X 0.625"LG	
17	50062	LOCKWASHER, 1/4	
16	WASHER1/4	WASHER, 1/4	
15	NP0007	START-UP PROCEDURE PLATE FOR MOLT DINK ASSY/MB	
14	RS4X1/4	RIVET SCREW	
13	NP0002	NAME PLATE	
12	PP1/4-15	PIPE PLUG, UNBRAKD # 05706, 1/4-15 NPT	
11	JIP1/4-18X.375	JIFFY PLUG, DME #JP-352, 1/4-18 NPT	
10	SPACER	NOZZLE PROTECTION SPACER	
9	PRO019-A	WIRE RETAINER,	
8	FHS1/4-20X.50	FLAT HEAD CAP SCREW, 1/4-20 X 0.50"LG	
7	SHCS5/16-18X1.0	SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREW, 5/16-18 X 1.00"LG	
6	SHCS1/2-13X1.50	SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREW, 1/2-13 X 1.50"LG	
5	SHCS5/8-11X4.0	SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREW, 5/8-11 X 4.00"LG	



Tools Required

Depending on the size and complexity of your hot runner system, you will require most of the tools and materials listed below.

- Allen keys - Set of imperial size keys and metric sizes 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 mm for use on both imperial and metric cap screws (depending on system)
- Anti-seize compound - To prevent oxidation of screw threads that could cause screws to seize with high temperatures
- Solvents (denatured alcohol) - For removal of rust inhibitors
- **Calibrated** torque wrench - For consistent screw pressure throughout the system
- Pliers - For general assembly work
- Circlip pliers - To remove and install Circlip in valve systems
- Micrometer - (sizes 0 - 6" and 0 - 150 mm) To check system part and plate thickness
- Depth micrometer - To check bore depths
- Slot head screw driver - Used in installing thermocouples and ground wires
- Slot head screw driver (small) - Used in fastening electrical wires to connectors
- Crimping tool - For fastening connector pins when necessary
- Wire strippers - For preparing wires
- Utility knife - For cutting tape, wires etc.
- Glass tape - Used for grouping wires into zones
- Bluing Compound - For checking face contact
- Sockets
- Lapping compound for valve gate systems
- Plastic face hammer
- Valve pin pulling tool
- Long M5 hex key with T-handle and snap ring in tip (*Mold-Masters* item number: KEY-BPHEXTKEY5.0)
- Grease: Castrol Longtime PD2 (*Mold-Masters* part number: 104L1105I)
- Proper Valve Pin extraction tools

Unpacking

1. Carefully remove all components from the shipping box and check that all components listed on the parts list were supplied.
2. Check that all mold base dimensions are correct and correspond to *Mold-Masters* general assembly drawings.

Cleaning

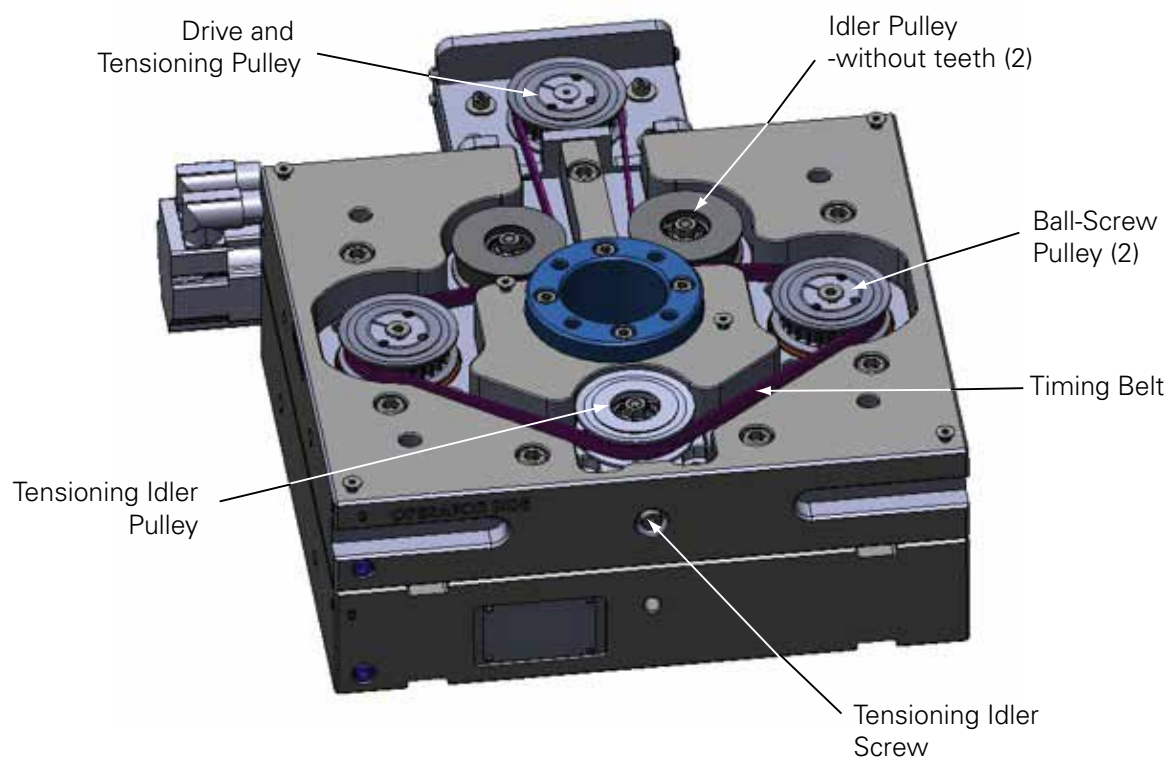
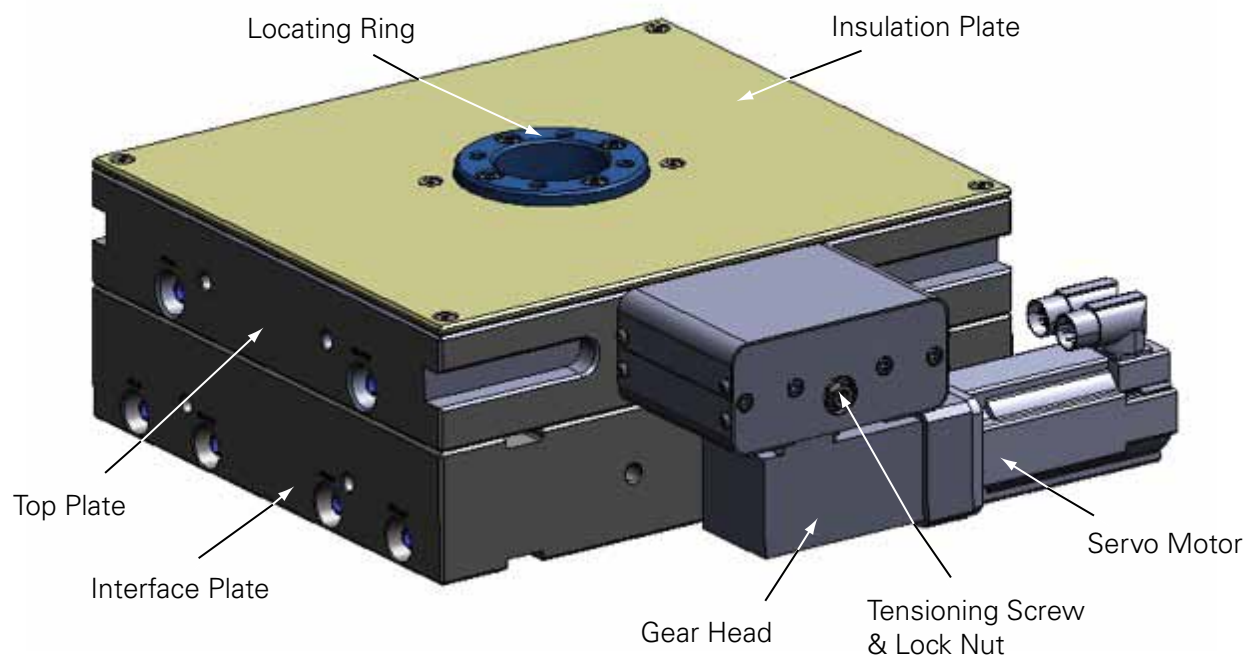
All nozzles, manifolds and hot runner components must be free of the rust inhibitor applied at the factory.

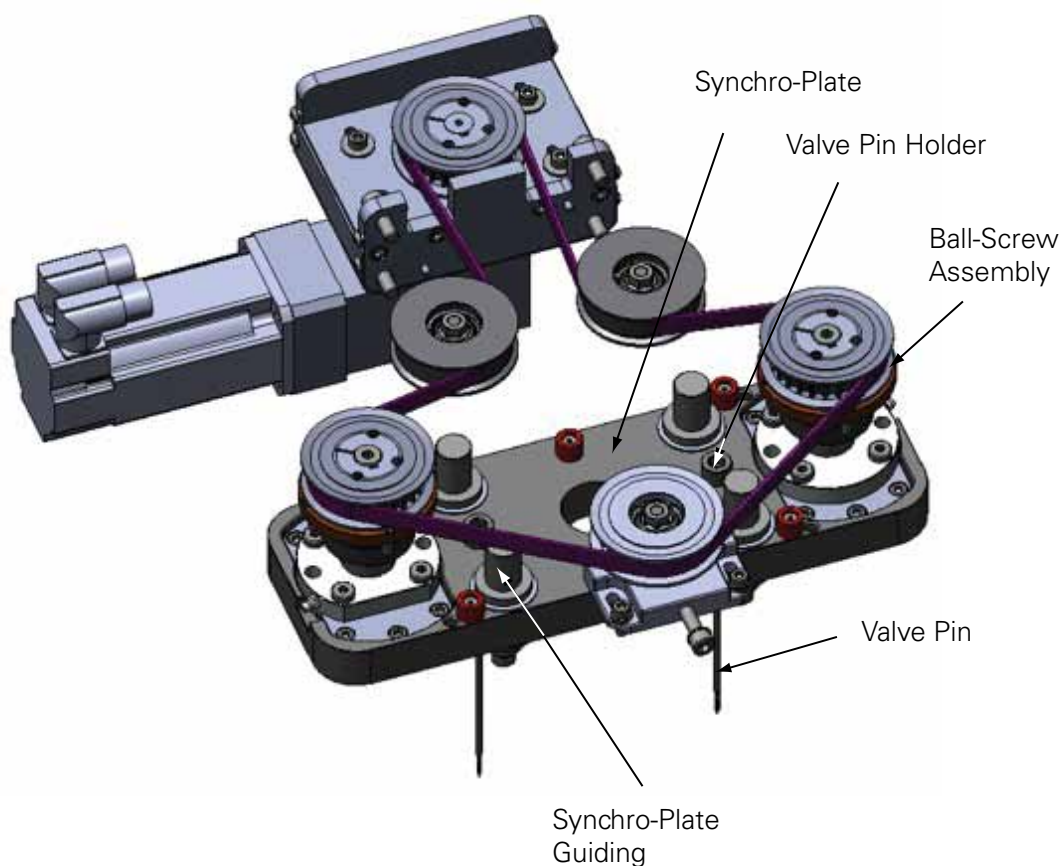
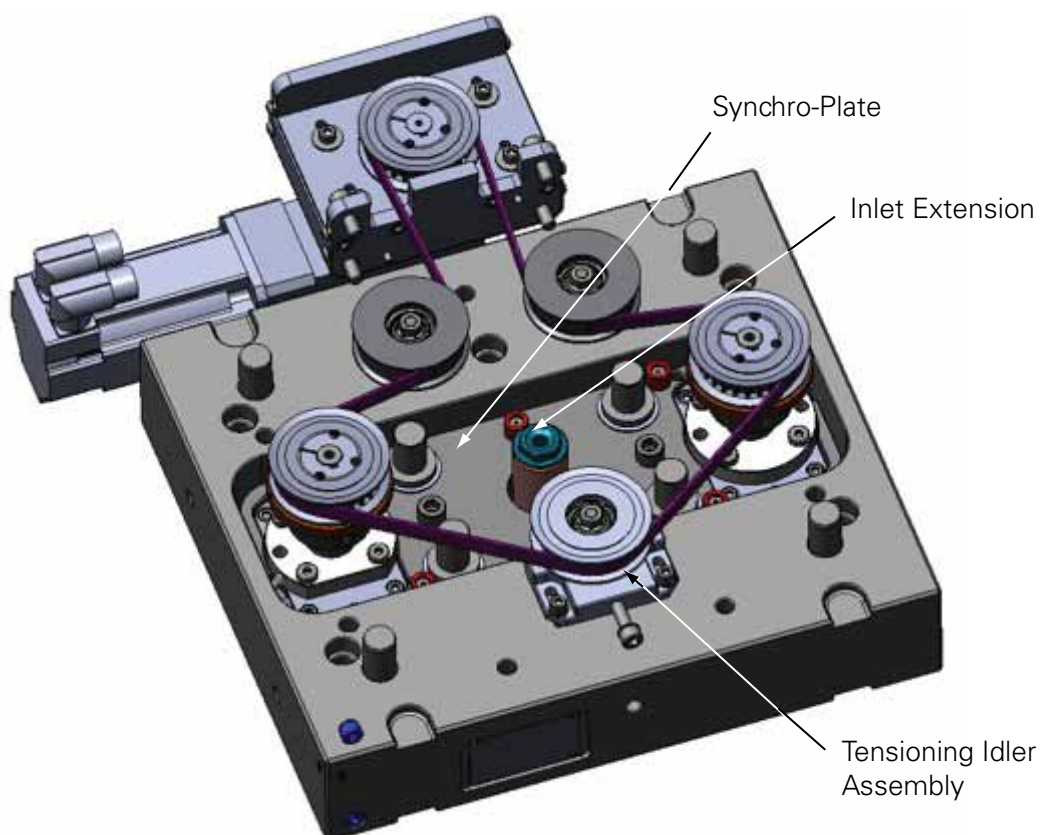
1. Disassemble the system.
2. Wipe down nozzle body.
3. Remove the part and wipe clean.
4. If necessary, use a cotton swab to clean narrow interior surfaces or screw threads. For larger surfaces, such as mold plates use thinner in spray form to clean channels and recesses.

Establishing Your System Type

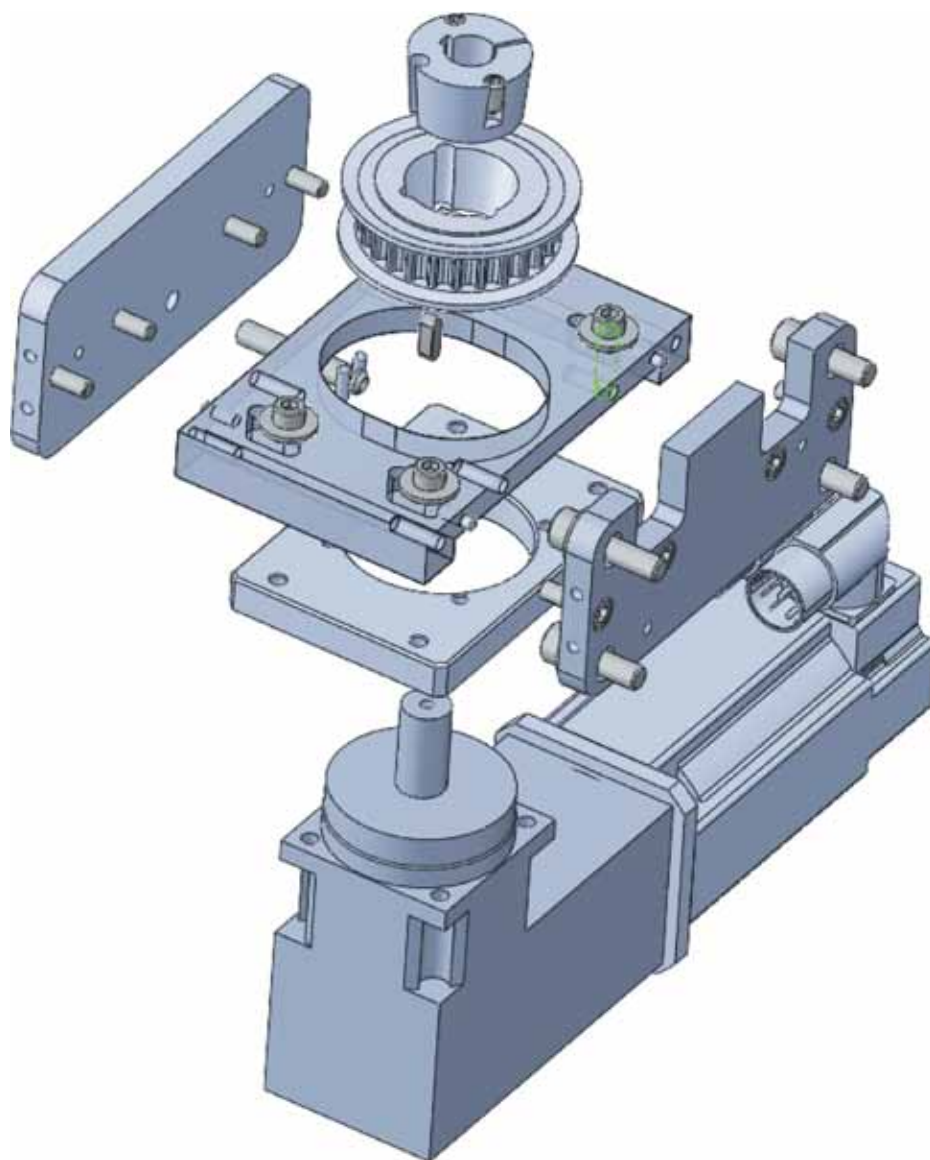
The following pages are to be used as a general guide to assist in identifying components. Refer to your general assembly drawings for specific component lists.

Typical E-Drive System

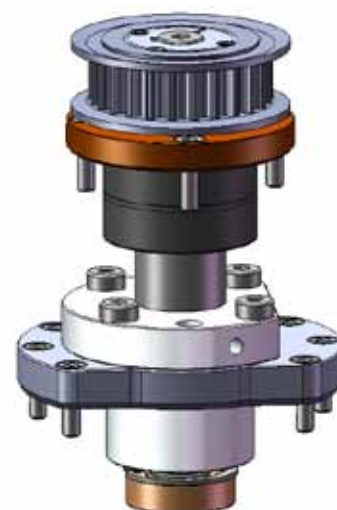




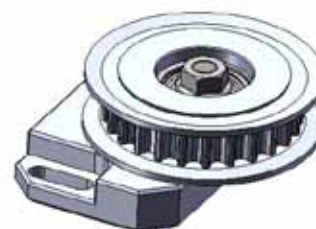
E-Drive Components



E-Drive Motor Mount - exploded view



Ball-Screw Assembly



Tensioning Idler Assembly



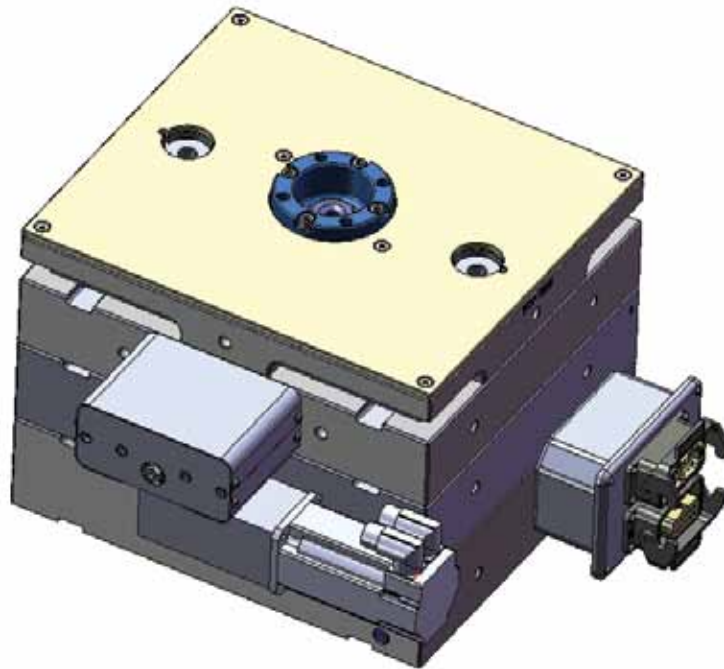
*Fix Idler
(without eeth)*

Section 5 - Assembly

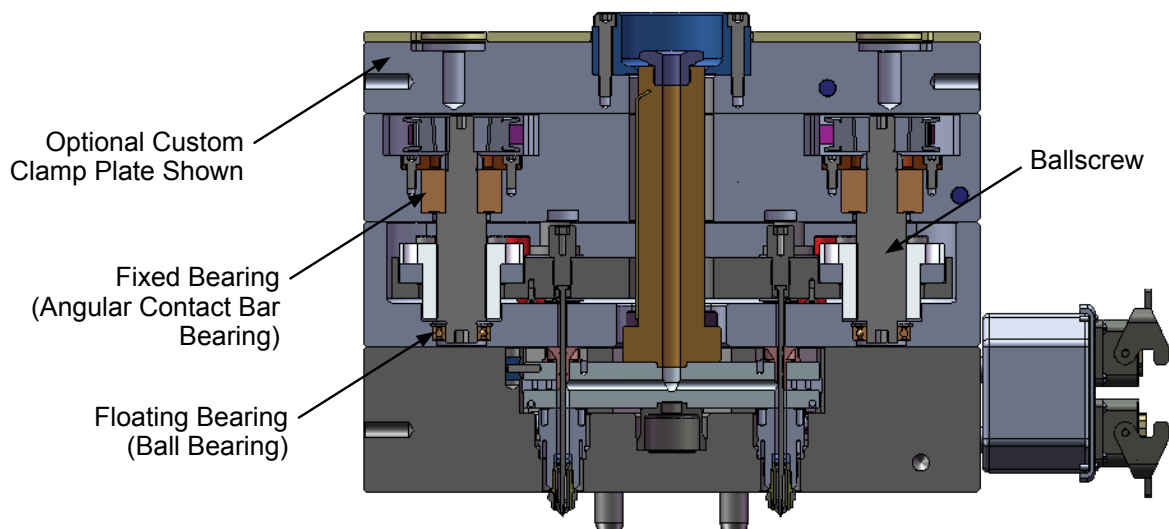
Introduction

Your *Mold-Masters* E-Drive system is shipped pre-assembled and requires minimal pre-installation assembly. The following details the assembly/installation procedures for various components of the E-Drive.

Complete Assembly (3D View)



Complete Assembly (Center Section)

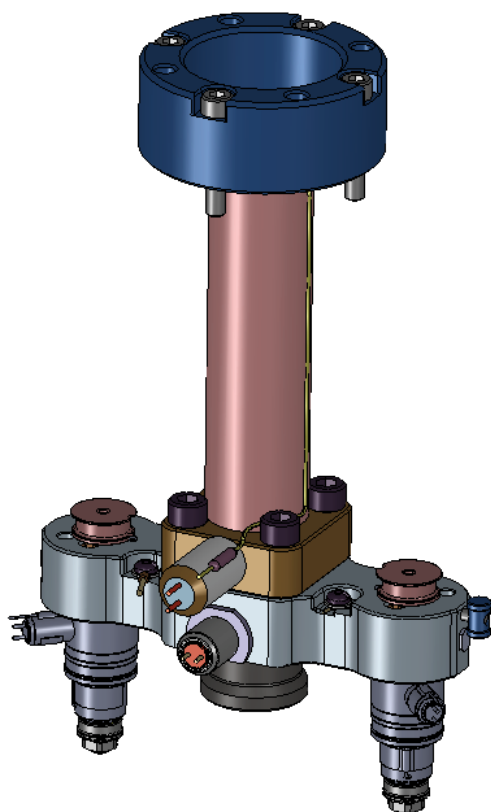


Assembly Summary

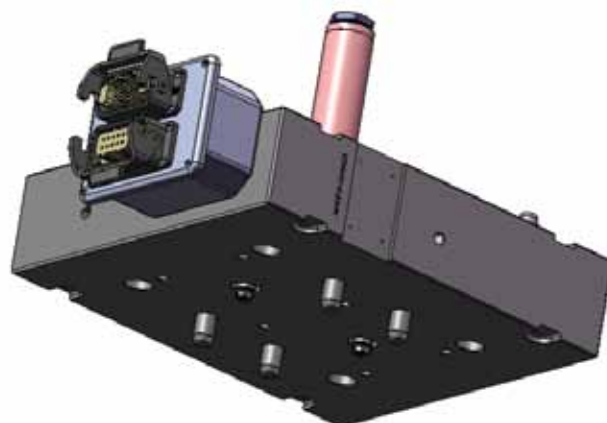
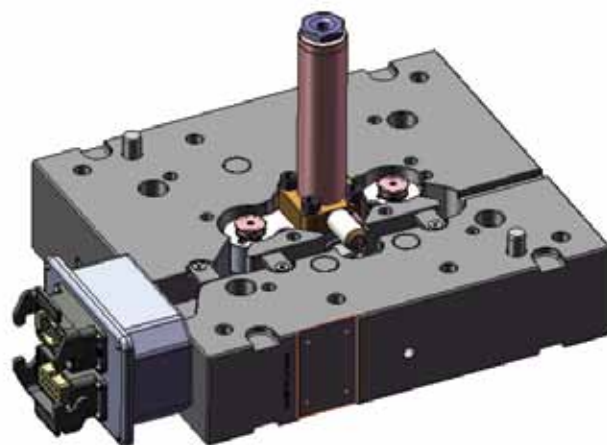
1. Assemble the hot runner system.
2. Assemble the hot runner system to manifold plate.
3. Assemble the interface plate.
4. Assemble the synchro-plate.
5. Drop the synchro-plate to place.
6. Assemble the valve pin holders.
7. Assemble all top plate items (ball-screw assembly needs to be filled with proper grease before shipping, see "Lubrication of Ball-Screw Assembly").
8. Prepare top plate assembly before lowering.
9. Attach the synchro-plate to top plate assembly.
10. Tighten the belt (if first time installation of belt or replacing belt, refer to "Replacing the Belt" or "First Time Installation of the Belt").
11. Inspect parallelism of the synchro-plate.
12. Assemble the special clamping plate (if exists).
13. Assemble the insulation plate & locating ring.
14. E-Drive controller checks.
15. Preparation for shipping.

Assembly Detail

1. Assemble the hot runner system.

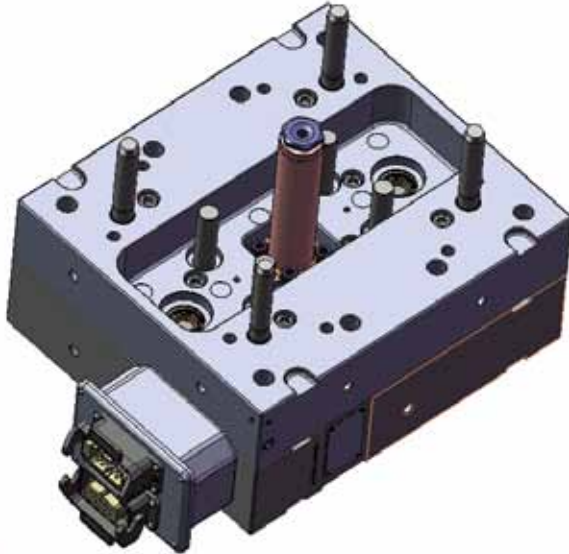


2. Assemble the hot runner system to the manifold plate.

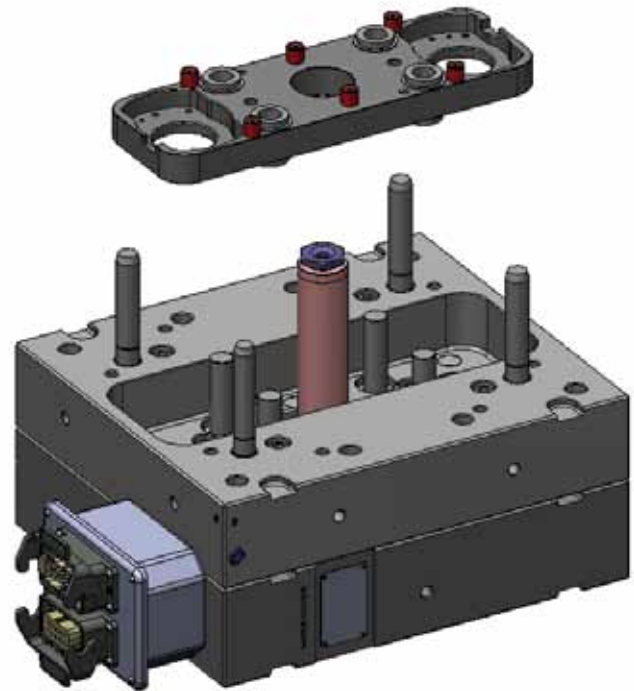


3. Assemble the interface plate:

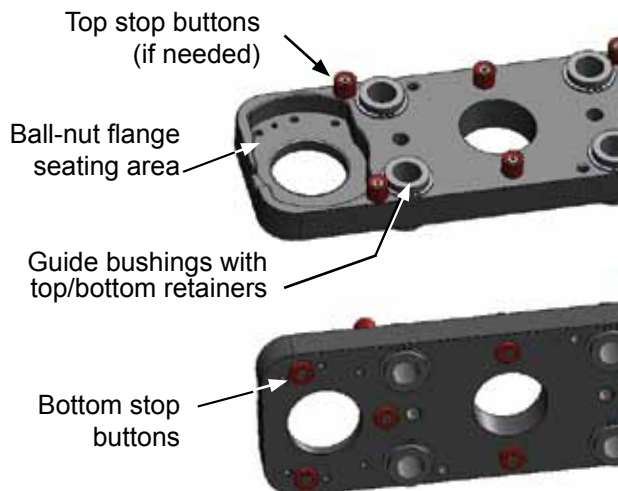
- Main leader pins.
- Synchro-plate leader pins.
- Bearing and retainers.
- Fastening screws between plates.



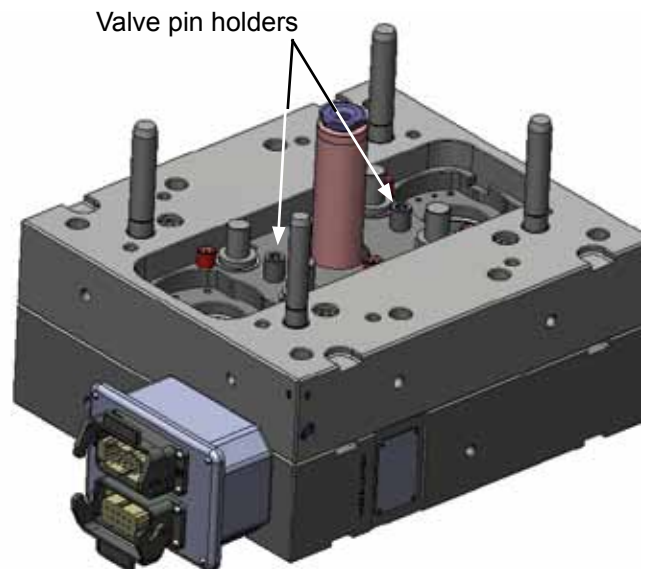
5. Drop the synchro-plate into place. Check for smooth up/down movement of the synchro-plate.



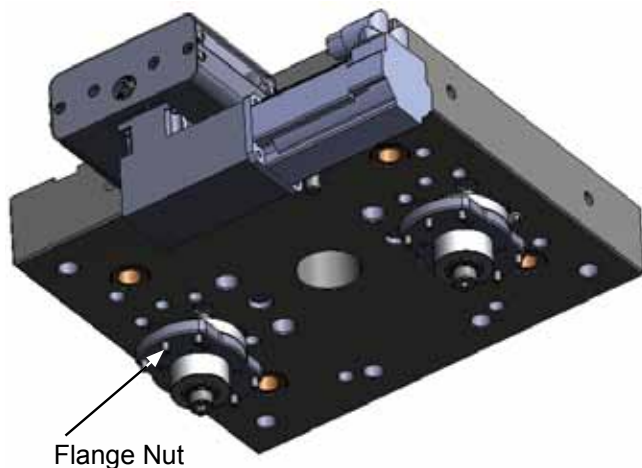
4. Assemble the synchro-plate (without ball-nut).



6. Assemble the valve pin holders.



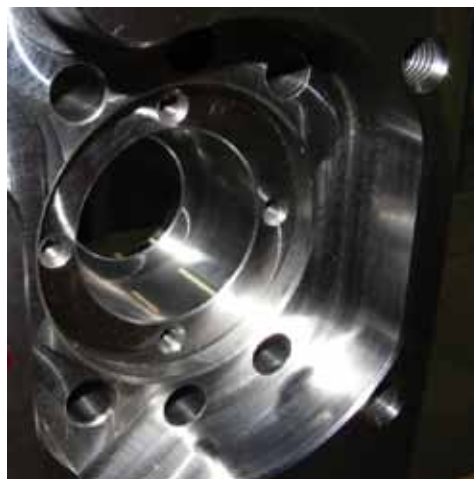
7. Assemble all top plate items.
Assemble the ball-screw assemblies, pulley assemblies, motor mount assembly, guide bushes and belt (details follow).



- 7.1 Prepare the ball-screw.
 - 7.1.1 Assemble the ball-screw and fixed bearing.
 - 7.1.2 Torque the ball-screw nut (M20 x 1.0) to 19Nm (14 Ft-lb).
 - 7.1.3 Make sure the bearing is properly seated.



- 7.2 Assemble the ball-screw to the top plate.
 - 7.2.1 Check dimension of fixed bearing bores in top plate before assembly.



- 7.2.2 Insert the ball-screw and fixed bearing into top plate (press-fit). Bearing will protrude 0.10mm to seal with the cover.
- 7.3 Fasten cover plate into position.





7.4 Assemble ball-nut on ball-screw.

Ball-screw mounting kit EDRIVEBSMNTKITP is supplied with the system.



CAUTION

Do not disassemble the arbor from ball-nut before getting ready for assembling it into the ball-screw.

Arbor needs to be placed properly against ball-screw when rotating the ball-screw. Failure to do so may result in balls falling out of assembly. It would be very difficult to reassemble the balls and unit may have to be scrapped.

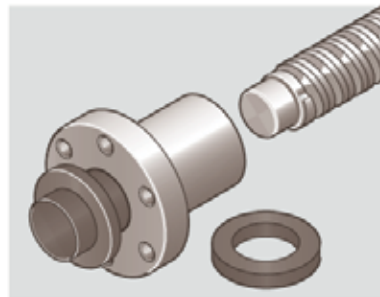
Keep the arbor and rubber rings in a safe place. You will need them for disassembly of the ball-screw from ball-nut.



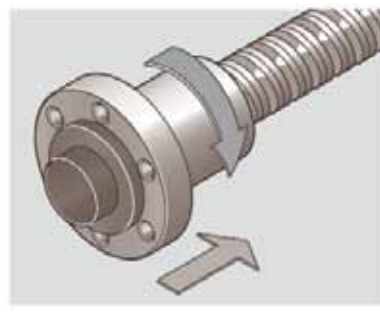
7.5 Assemble ball-screw and ball-nut.

7.5.1 The nut is to be mounted as follows:

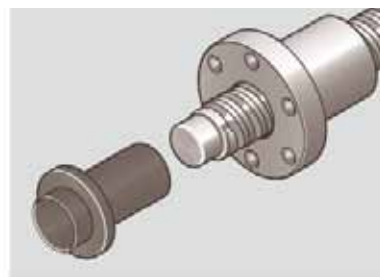
Remove the rubber ring from one end of the mounting arbor.



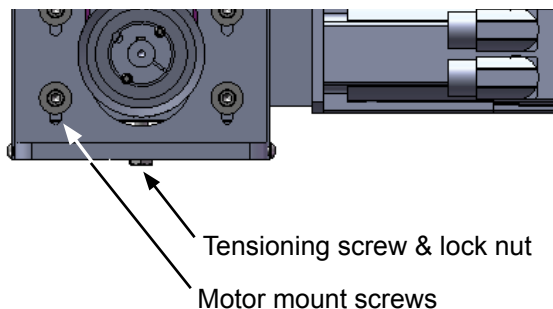
7.5.2 Push the mounting arbor with nut until it bears against the end of the thread. The arbor must make contact with no axial clearance.



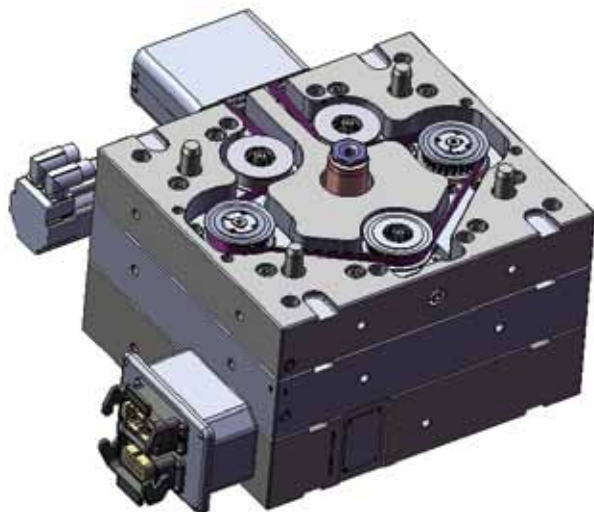
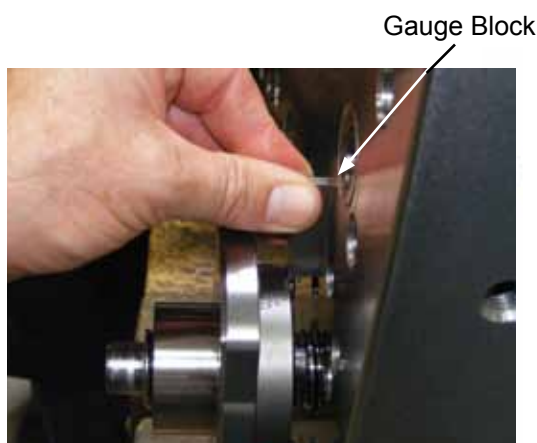
7.5.3 Carefully turn the nut unit onto the thread, applying only slight thrust. Remove the arbor only when the nut unit is fully located on the screw thread.



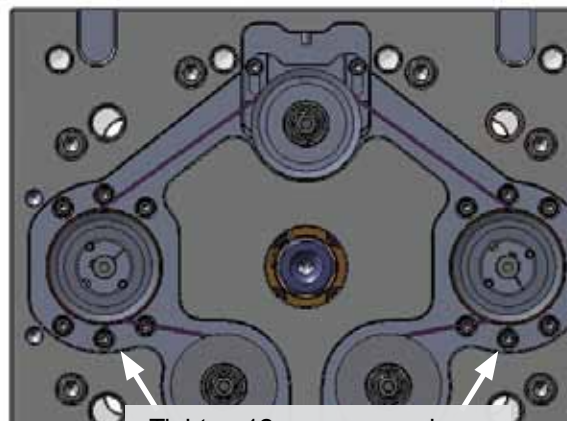
- 7.6 Release the tension of the belt.
- 7.6.1 Loosen motor mount screws just enough to be able to slide them.
- 7.6.2 Release the locknut on the tensioning screw.
- 7.6.3 Rotate the tensioning screw clockwise to loosen the belt.



8. Prepare top plate assembly before lowering.
- 8.1 Belt should be loose / tension free.
- 8.2 Both flange-nuts should be at proper orientation and same level before top-plate is lowered down for assembly.



9. Attach the synchro-plate to top plate assembly.
- Using tool KEY-BPHEXTKEY5.0, place the M6 screws that connect the ball-nut flange to the synchro-plate and slightly tighten them. Use another hex key tool with stronger tip to fully tighten the screws.



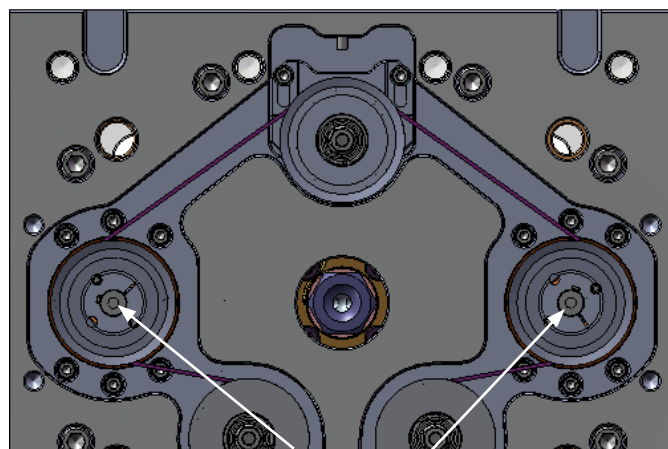
Tighten 12 screws evenly on both sides (Note: belt must be without tension)



Tool KEY-BPHEXTKEY5.0

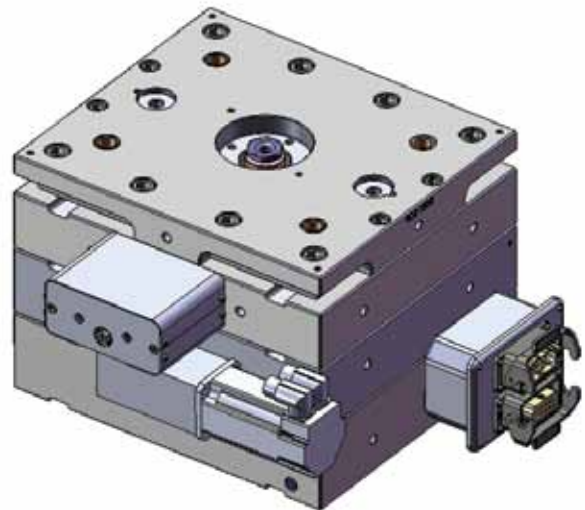
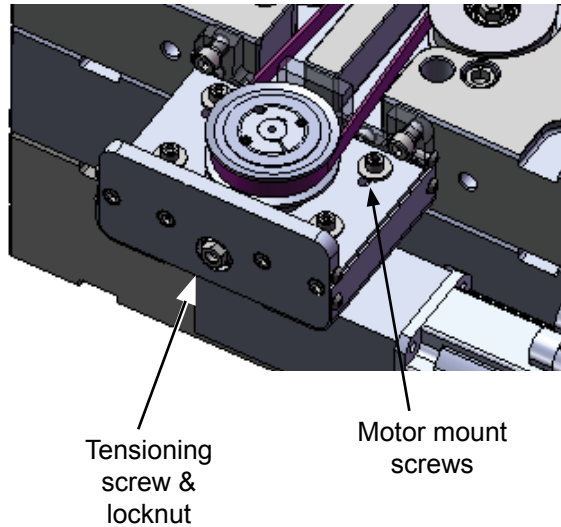


- 9.1 With the belt still loose, evenly rotate both ball-screws clockwise until the synchro-plate hits the top stop buttons and is level on each side.

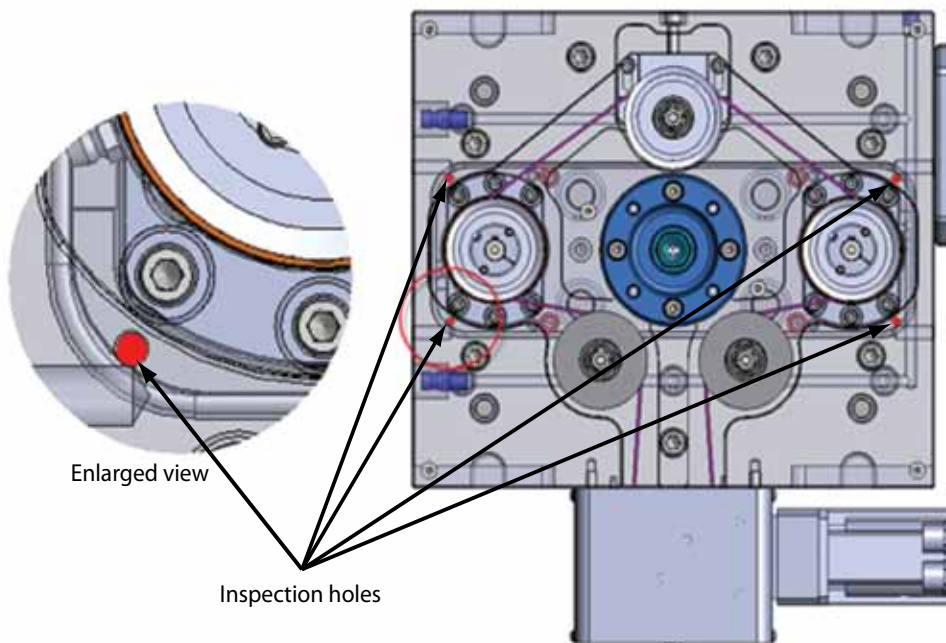


Evenly rotate both ball-screws clockwise (belt is still loose)

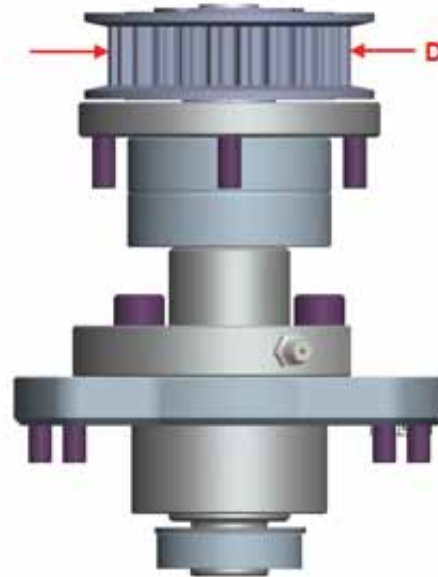
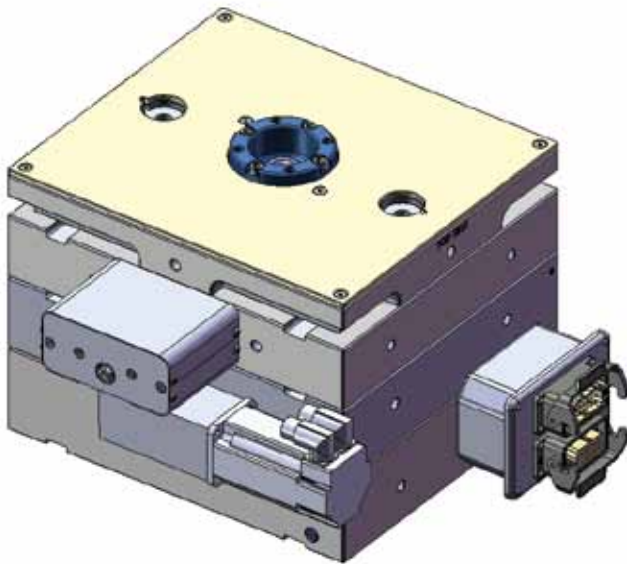
10. Tighten the belt.
- 10.1 Loosen motor mount screws just enough to be able to slide them.
- 10.2 Release the locknut on the tensioning screw.
- 10.3 Rotate the tensioning screw counter-clockwise to tighten the belt.
- 10.4 Tighten the motor mount screws.
12. Assemble the special clamping plate (optional).



11. Inspect parallelism of the synchro-plate.
If holes for inspection of synchro-plate are provided, check parallelism of the synchro-plate with proper depth gauge tools.



13. Assemble the insulation plate and locating ring.



14. Perform E-Drive Controller Checks.
Before startup of the system, read "E-Drive Controller Operating Manual".



CAUTION

Do not swap E-Drive Controllers for different E-Drive systems without checking manual as controller setup must match mechanical system.

- 14.1 Check MODE OF OPERATION (See E-Drive Controller Operating Manual).

- If E-Drive system is designed to have the synchro-plate bottoming at a hard stop at close position of valve pins, E-Drive controller mode of operation should be "EndStop Mode".
- If E-Drive system is designed to have the valve pins closing position set within a certain range (usually +/- 0.3mm), E-Drive controller mode of operation should be "RefPinPosition Mode".

- 14.2 Check MECHANICAL FACTOR (See E-Drive Controller Operating Manual).

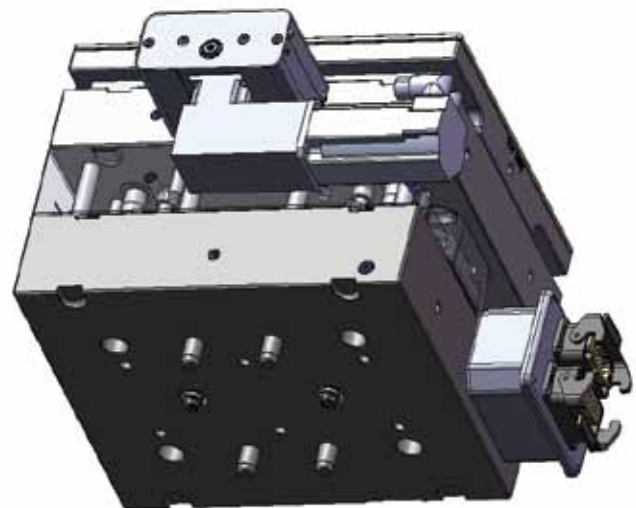
- If Ball-screw assembly package name is "EDRIVEBSASM01", then Mechanical Gearing Factor needs to be set to 1.0 (Hint: In such cases, shown diameter of the top pulley is D=62mm or 2.45").
- If Ball-screw assembly package name is "EDRIVEBSASM02", then Mechanical Gearing Factor needs to be set to 1.2 (Hint: In such cases, shown diameter of the top pulley is D=75mm or 2.95").

15. The hot half is now ready to be installed into the mold.



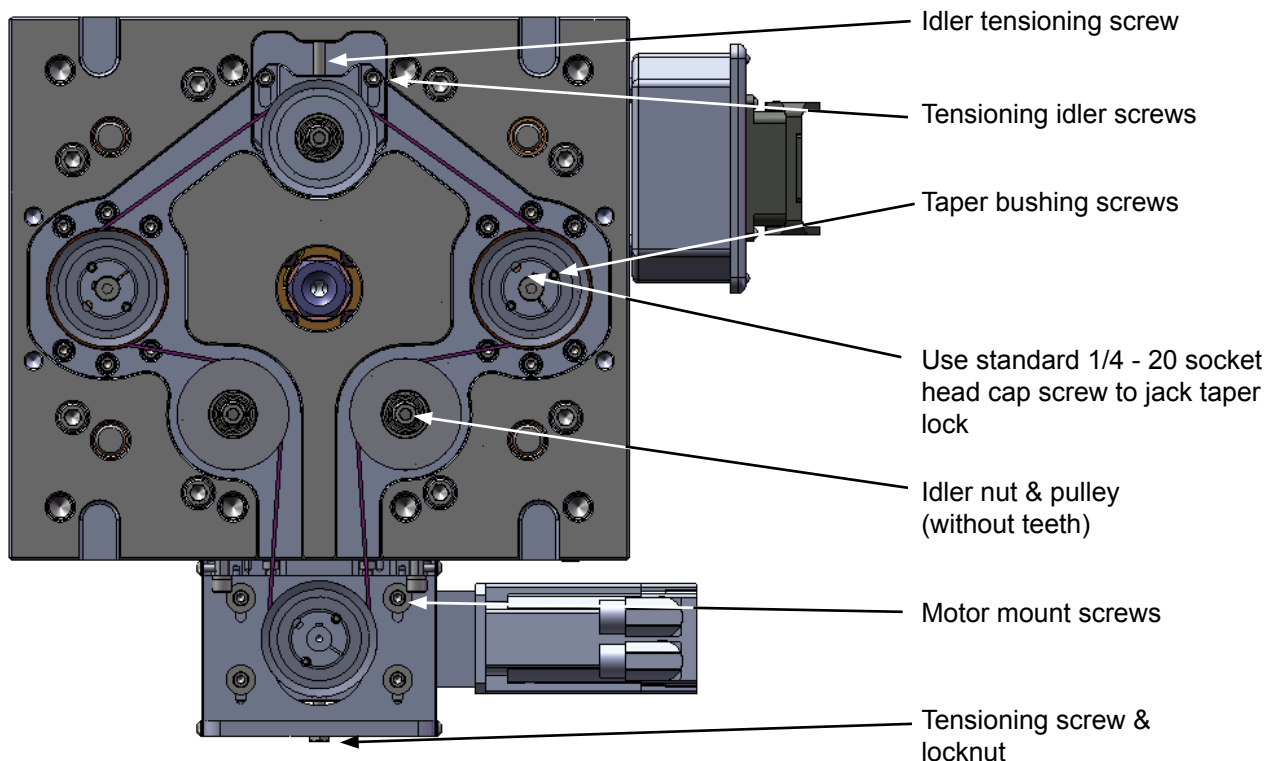
CAUTION

Make sure the synchro-plate valve pins are at the open position before shipping.



First Time Installation or Replacement of the Belt

1. If system is new and no plastic is inside, move the synchro-plate to home position (fully open position). With proper hex keys on top of ball-screws, rotate clockwise. If system has run plastic before, make sure you heat up the system before moving the synchro-plate to fully open position. In such case, attach cooling lines to cooling system and make sure that Mold-Temperature will not exceed 70°C (158°F) for E-Drive plates.
2. Remove tension from belt completely from both sides (motor mount & tensioning idler).
3. Loosen nuts above one idler without teeth and remove the idler pulley (to allow inserting the belt in tight-belt conditions).
4. Remove the taper bushing set screws on top of both ball-screw pulleys (1/4-20 UNC).
NOTE: use another standard 1/4-20 socket head cap screw to jack the pulley until it releases (make sure synchro-plate remains all the way up and seated flat).
5. Replace the belt.
6. Put back the idler without teeth and tighten the nuts.
7. Install the taper bushing allowing the pulley to still rotate (not gripping yet).
8. Apply slight tension to engage two pulleys (check elevation of pulleys).
9. Time both ball-screw pulleys to engage in same way.
10. Tighten the taper bushing set screws on top of ball-screw pulleys (make sure the pulleys are at proper elevation and synchro-plate remains flat and seated). Do not apply more than 80 lb-in torque to the set screws.
11. Apply proper tension to belt.
12. Tighten the motor mount screws.
13. Tighten the locknut on tensioning pulley.
14. Check belt height all around and make sure it is in middle of all pulleys and not rubbing on sides (measure depth of belt at various places, and check alignments).
15. If possible, while system is heated, do a few dry cycles (using 24 VDC manual trigger) and check movement and noise. Double check the position of belt within all pulleys. See E-Drive Controller Operating Manual.



Checking for Misalignment

During belt installation and drive alignment, two types of misalignment can occur:

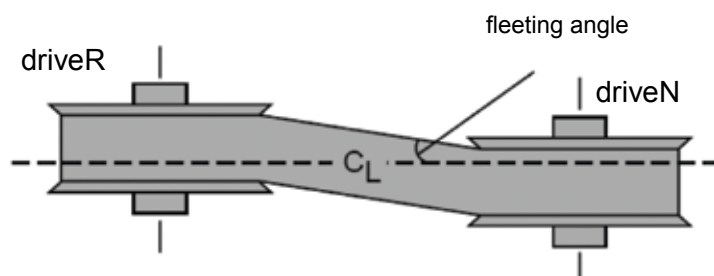
- Parallel misalignment - is when driveR and driveN shafts are parallel, but the two pulleys lie in different planes.
- Angular misalignment - is when the two shafts are not parallel.

A fleeting angle is the angle at which the belt enters and exits the pulleys, and equals the sum of the parallel and angular misalignments.

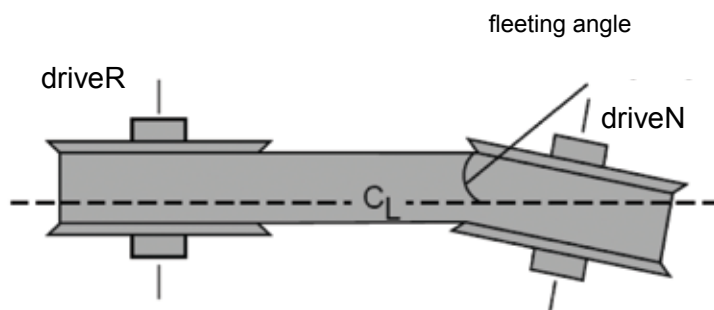
Any degree of pulley misalignment will result in some reduction of belt life, which is not accounted for in the normal drive design procedure. Misalignment of all positive belt drives should not exceed $1/4^\circ$ or 5 mm per metre of centre distance.

Misalignment should be checked with a good straight edge tool. The tool should be applied from driveR to driveN and from driveN to driveR so that the effect of parallel and angular misalignment is taken into account.

Parallel Misalignment



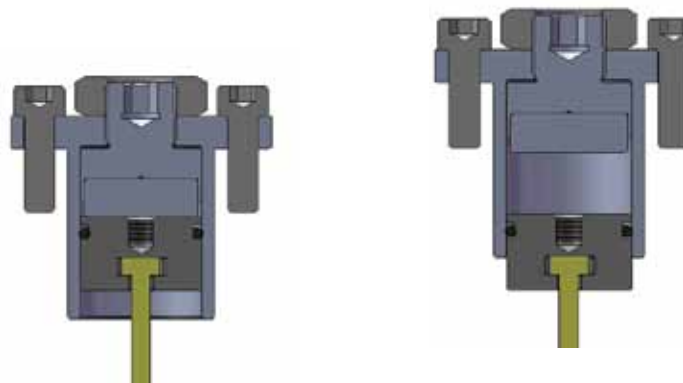
Angular Misalignment



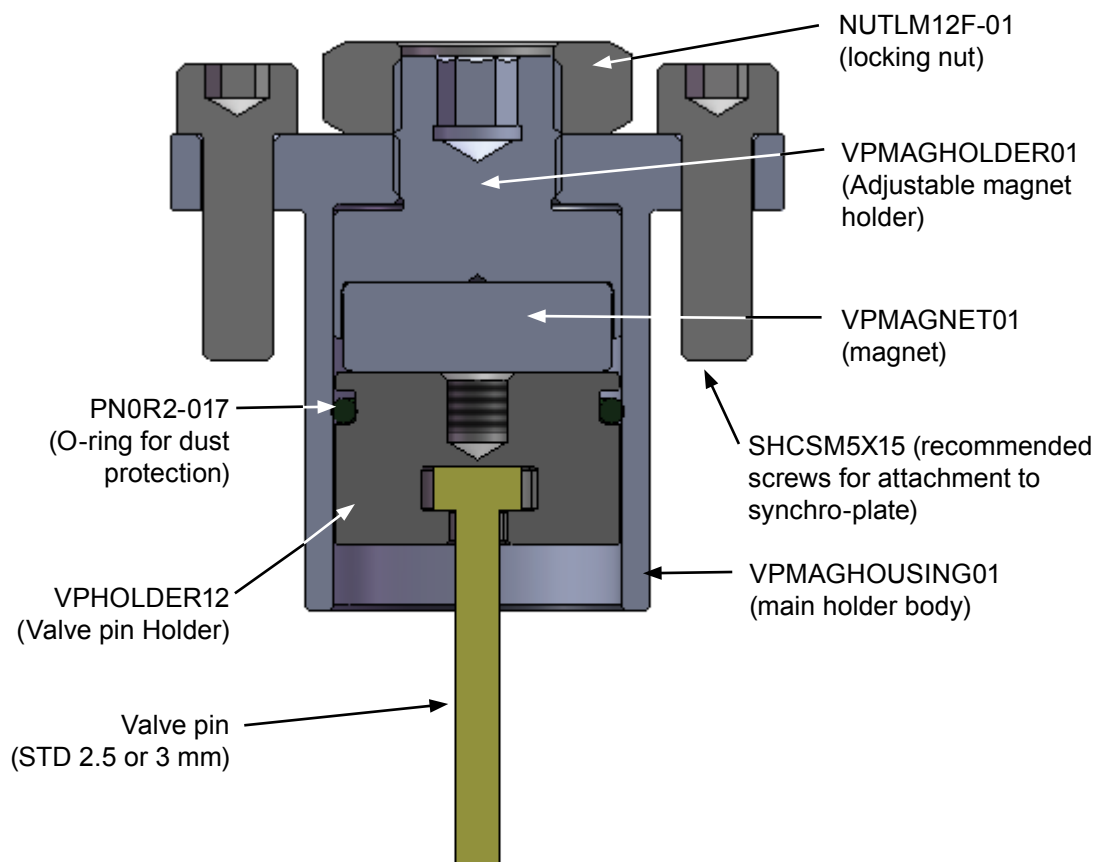
Section 6 - Mag-Pin Option

Introduction

The following provides details for the assembly/ installation of the Mag-Pin (Magnetic Valve Pin Holder) which is an optional component of the E-Drive. This mechanism allows the deactivation of any individual valve pin in the synchro-plate design at press (without need to open up mold plates). A deactivated valve pin will remain at the closed position. This provides the ability to selectively shut down any cavity in a synchro-plate design.



Mag-Pin Assembly (3D View)



Mag-Pin Application Cautions

This product is not suitable for all material and hot runner applications. Please contact *Mold-Masters* regarding your application.

Factors that need to be considered are:

- Plastic material
- Nozzle length
- Valve pin size (only for 2.5 and 3 mm diameter valve pins)
- Gating style

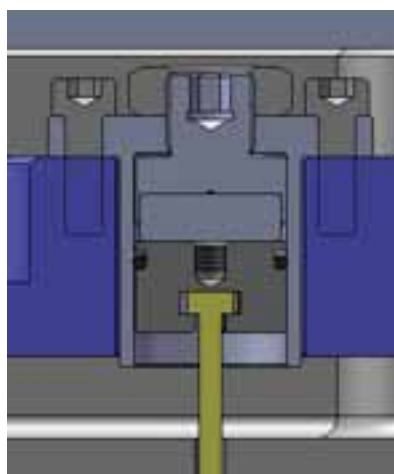
The following conditions are not recommended for Mag-Pin application:

- Molding very soft and elastic materials with Durometer Hardness (Style A) less than 90 (especially for very short length nozzles)
- Molding very viscous materials with very long nozzles
- Accu-Valve CX gating style

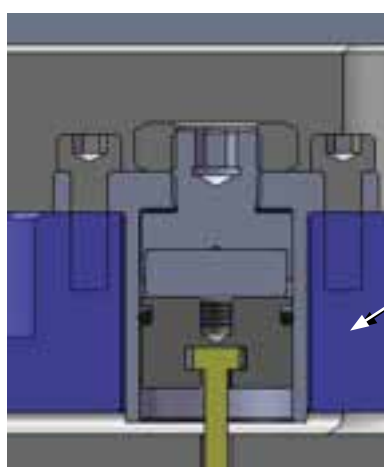
Mag-Pin Activation / Deactivation

Regular operation: Nozzle is at processing temperature and gate is active. Force of magnet is high enough to hold the valve pin attached to synchro-plate during opening cycle.

Deactivated gate: Nozzle is turned off and colder plastic all around valve pin holds the pin at close position. Therefore, valve pin can be detached from synchro-plate at magnet interface.

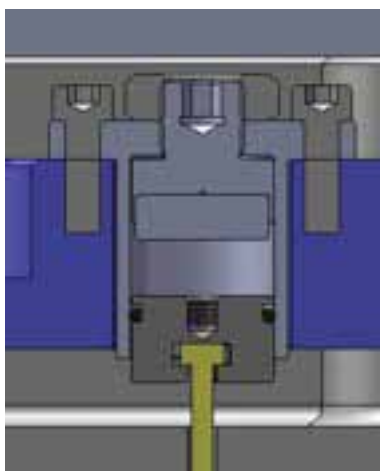


Open Position
(Activated gate -
8mm stroke
shown)



Close Position
(Both activated &
deactivated
conditions)

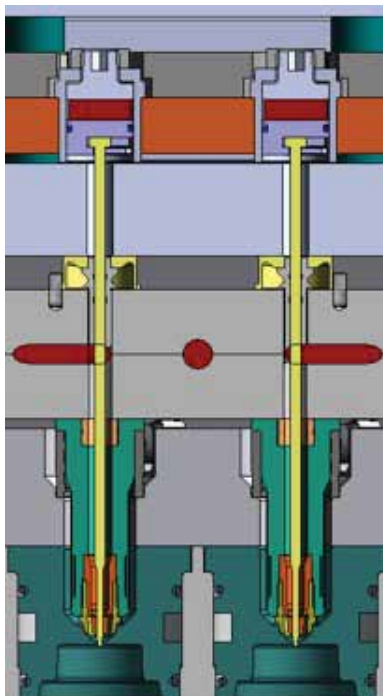
Synchro-
Plate



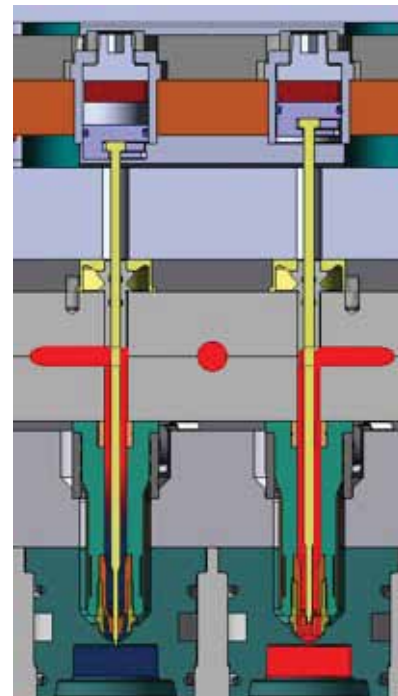
Open Position
(Deactivated gate
- 8mm Stroke
shown)

Deactivation: After turning the nozzle off (for 5 to 10 minutes, depending on material), plastic material around valve pin holds the pin in place and decoupling happens at magnet interface.

Activation: After turning the nozzle on (for 4 to 8 minutes, depending on material), plastic material around valve pin releases the pin and magnet gets engaged at interface once actuation starts.



Close Position



Deactivated Gate

Activated Gate

Open Position

Handling Magnets

1. Use supplied plastic spacers (Part # WASHER37) between magnets to prevent them from colliding with each other during handling and storage.
2. In addition, keep groups of magnets in a thick plastic container to avoid impact with other parts or tools.



Plastic Spacer (WASHER37)

Magnet



WARNING

Be careful of potential pinch hazards when handling the magnets.

Assembly Summary

1. Clean the top and side surface with alcohol. Let dry 15 minutes.
2. Clean the magnet holder with alcohol. Make sure there are no burrs. Let dry 15 minutes.
3. Apply thin layer Loctite adhesive to mating surfaces of magnet holder. Wipe excess adhesive.
4. Place magnet into the magnet holder.
5. Detach the valve pin holder from the magnet holder (slide to side).
6. Place the magnet holder and magnet into the housing.
7. Assemble the nut and lock magnet holder (do not disrupt adhesive bonding - perform within 15 min or after 24 hours).
8. Lubricate O-ring with a thin layer of high temperature grease and place it into the related groove on the valve pin holder. Clean excessive grease from top and side faces..
9. Place the valve pin into valve pin holder slot and then gently place the assembly into the housing assembly. Avoid impact forces on magnet.
10. The Mag-Pin is now ready for assembly into the synchro-plate. Heat up the system and complete final valve pin height adjustment if valve pin protrusion is not correct.

Assembly Details



WARNING

Be careful of potential pinch hazards when handling the magnets.



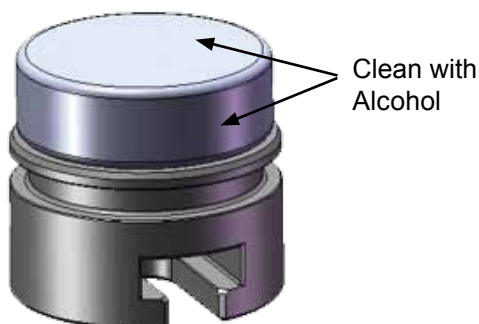
CAUTION

Assembly must be done on a clean workbench. Do not start the assembly on a workbench with lots of metal chips or grinding powder. Always use new and clean rags with no metal chips to clean the parts before assembly.

Handle the magnets in a safe and thick plastic container.

Do not place the magnets close to a ferromagnetic part or close to another magnet. Their light weight and high magnetic strength can cause a powerful collision force that may cause the magnet faces to chip or even break due to impact.

1. Clean the top surface and side wall of the magnet with alcohol based cleaner (recommend "Denatured Alcohol DA-2A") and let it completely dry (about 15 minutes).



2. Clean and inspect the magnet holder (VPMAG-HOLDER01). Make sure the interface with the magnet has no grease, burrs or dust. Clean the mating surfaces of the magnet holder with alcohol based cleaner . Let it dry for 15 minutes.
3. Apply a thin layer of LOCTITE 620 to the mating faces of the magnet holder as shown below. Wipe off any excess adhesive (a thin uniform layer provides the best adhesive performance).

Clean with alcohol. Once dry, apply adhesive to mating faces.



4. For ease of assembly, place the magnet holder on top of assembly. Place the magnet into the magnet holder.



5. Detach the valve pin holder from the magnet holder (slide to the side).

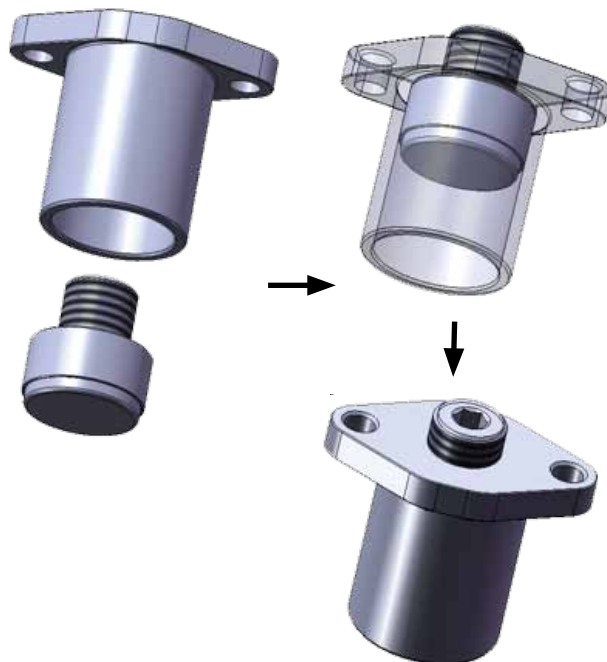
Make sure the magnet is completely seated in the magnet holder and wipe off any excess adhesive from surfaces.



6. Immediately place the magnet holder and magnet into the housing (VPMAGHOUSING01).

Rotate the magnet holder counter-clockwise with a 5mm hex key until threaded portion protrudes.

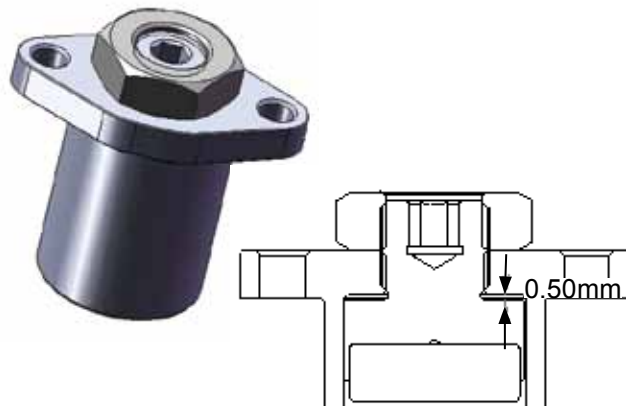
In order to not disturb the set of the adhesive, any further steps must be done within 15 minutes of bonding the magnet or after the adhesive has cured for 24 hours.



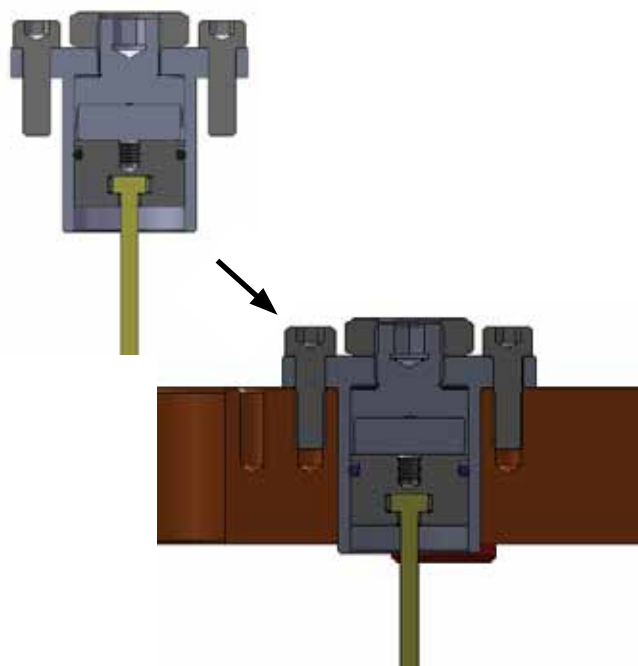
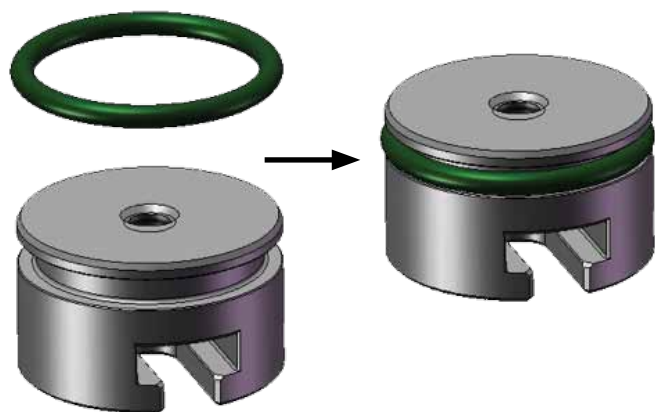
7. Assemble the nut and lock magnet holder.

7.1 Assemble the jam nut M12-1.00 (NUTLM12F-01) as shown. Note: pitch of thread is 1.00mm per turn.

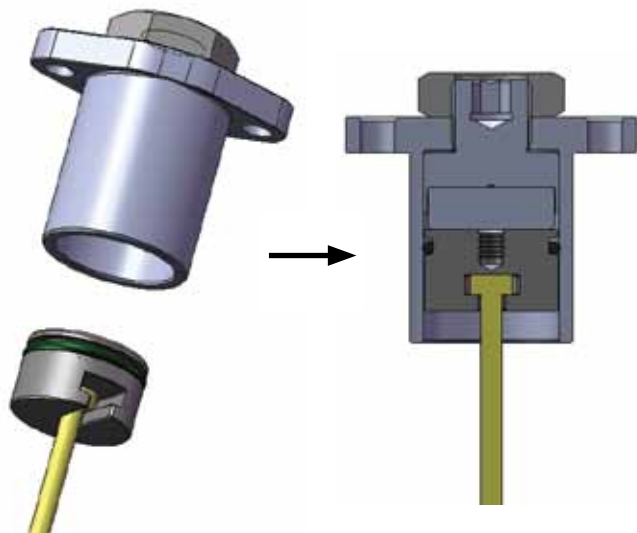
7.2 Adjust the heights to have 0.50mm gap as shown (default setting for adjustability +/- 0.50mm). Re-examine valve pin height after final assembly into synchro-plate (at heated condition). Re-adjust, as required, to ensure proper valve pin height.



8. Lubricate O-ring (PNOR2-017) with a thin layer of high temperature grease and place it into the related groove on the valve pin holder (VPHOLDER12). Clean excessive grease from top and side faces.



9. Place the valve pin into the valve pin holder slot and then gently place the assembly into the housing assembly (avoid impact forces on the magnet).



10. The Mag-Pin is now ready for assembly into the synchro-plate. Heat up the system and complete final valve pin height adjustment if valve pin protrusion is not correct.

Mag-Pin Extraction

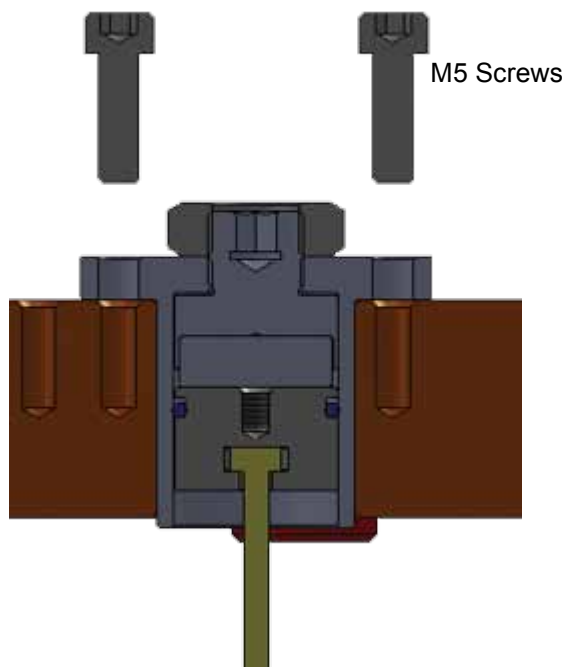
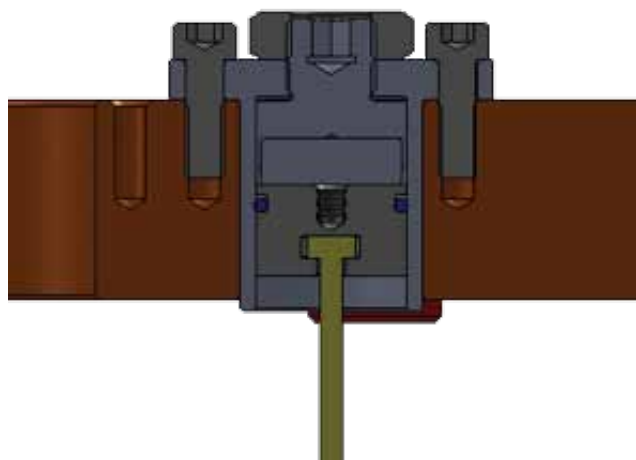


NOTE

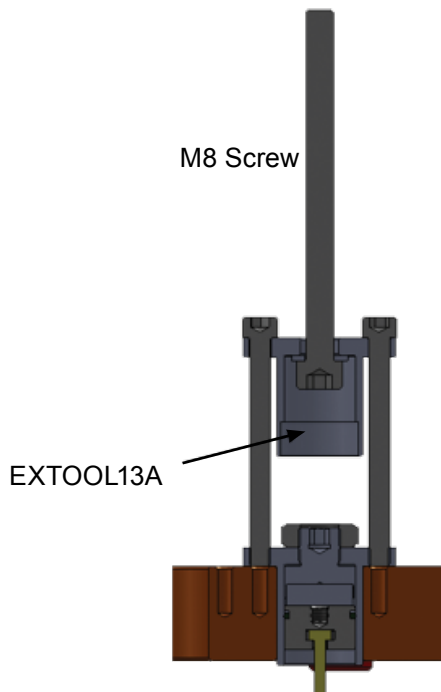
For this procedure *Mold-Masters* recommends using Extraction Tool MM Part # EXTOOL13 (see below) with Extraction Tool MM Part # EXTOOLAS01.



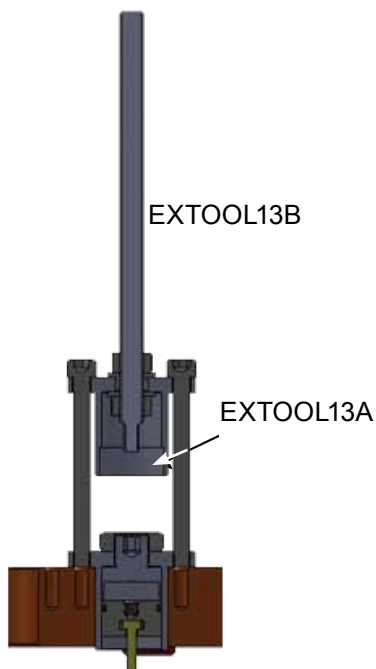
1. Heat the system to processing temperature, ensuring the manifold reaches temperature.
2. Extract the Mag-Pin Assemblies individually. Do not lift the whole synchro-plate while Mag-Pin Assemblies are installed.
3. Remove the M5 screws securing the Mag-Pin Assembly to the synchro-plate.



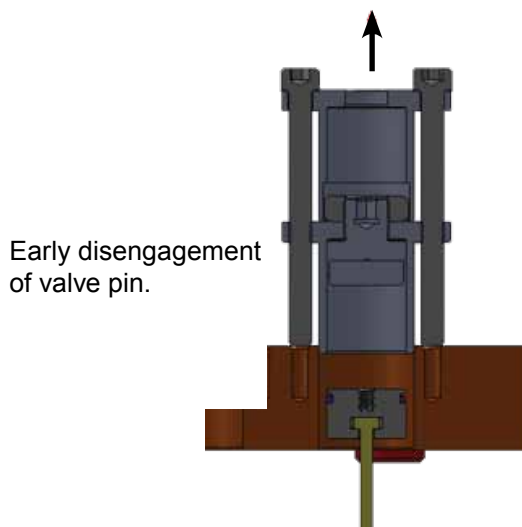
- 3.1 **Extraction Option 1:** Use Extraction Tool EX-TOOL13A with a M8 screw. Place Extraction Tool EXTOOL13A on top of valve pin holder. Couple Extraction Tool EXTOOLAS01 with a M8 screw and M8 washer (WASHERM8-1) and extract Mag-Pin Assembly.



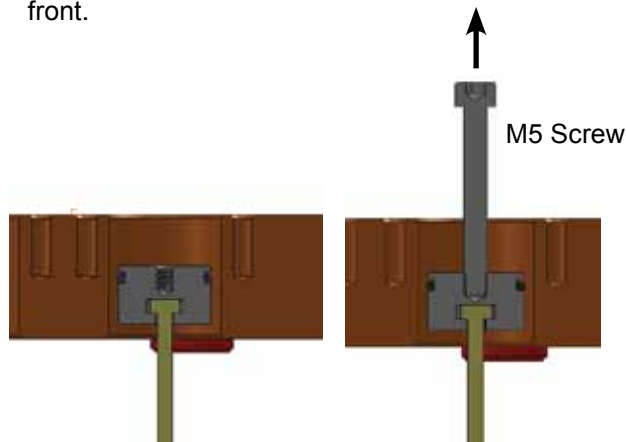
- 3.2 **Extraction Option 2:** Place Extraction Tool EXTOOL13A on top of valve pin holder. Couple Extraction Tool EXTOOLAS01 with EXTOOL13B and extract Mag-Pin Assembly.



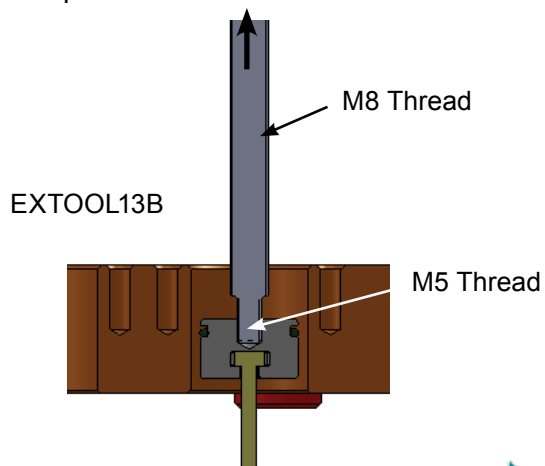
4. If the valve pin gets stuck and the mechanism or detaches from the magnet interface, you may follow one of the options given below.



- 4.1 **Option 1:** Extract the valve pin and holder with a M5 screw or other adaptor with a M5 thread in front.



- 4.2 **Option 2:** Extract the valve pin and holder using Extraction Tool EXTOOLAS01 with Extraction Tool EXTOOL13B, using M5 thread end for extraction of valve pin.



Section 7 - Maintenance

Introduction

This chapter is a guide to maintaining the *Mold-Masters* E-Drive system. See the *Mold-Masters* Hot Runner User Manual for other maintenance procedures.

- Repairs that should be performed by *Mold-Masters* personnel are not included.
- If you need an item repaired that is not included in this section, please call *Mold-Masters* support. The phone number and system identifier is located on the mold.

Recommended Maintenance

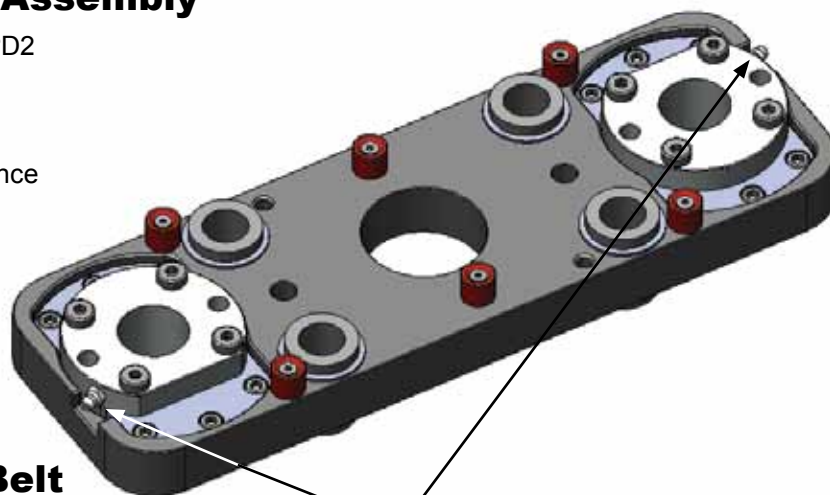
Every 6 months or 250,000 cycles (whichever comes first).

Lubrication of Ball-Screw Assembly

Recommended grease is Castrol Longtime PD2 (MM Part # 104L1105I).

- For first time assembly; use 4g (4cc) per ball-nut.
- For 6 month or 250,000 cycles maintenance (whichever comes first); use 2g (2cc) per ball-nut.

See "Assembly / Disassembly of Top Plate" on following page.



Grease line on ball-nuts
(ball-screws not shown)

Inspection of the Timing Belt

If the timing belt becomes too loose and needs to be tensioned, follow instructions "Tightening the Belt".

If the timing belt is worn out or shows signs of cracking, replace it following the instructions for "First Time Installation or Replacement of the Belt".

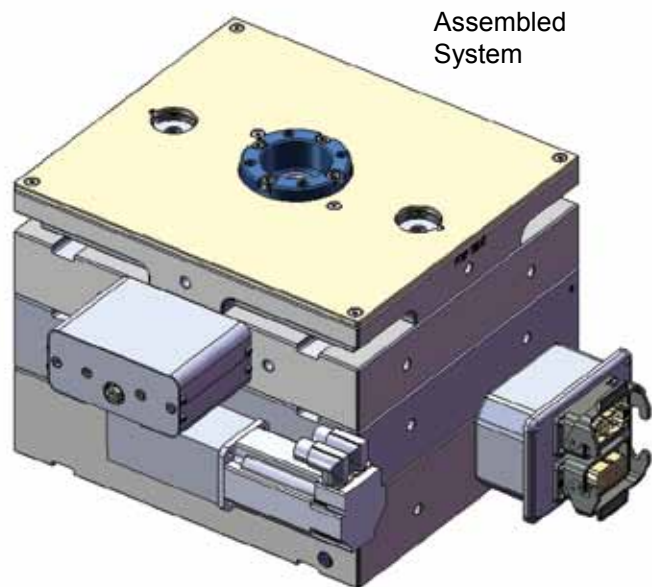
It is recommended replacing the belt after 3 million (3,000,000) cycles.

Replacement of Bearings

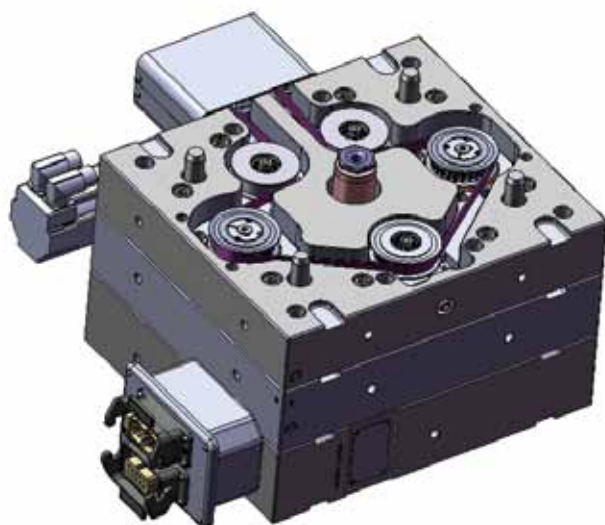
After 1.5 million (1,500,000) cycles, replace Fixed and Floating Bearings (Identified on page 5-1).

Part Name	Mold-Master Part Number	Qty
Fixed Bearing	LBSFB001	2 per Synchro-plate
Floating Bearing	FBSB61904-2RS1	2 per Synchro-plate

Assembly / Disassembly of Top Plate



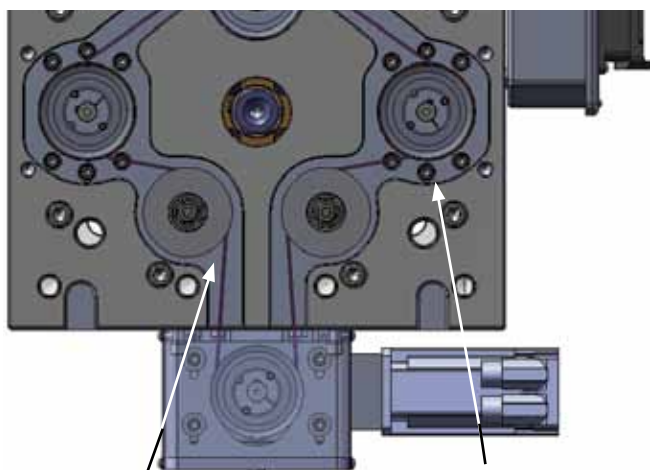
1. Remove plates up to top-plate.
2. Remove insulation-plate.
3. Remove locating-ring and any clamp-plate.
4. Remove all screws on top plate.



CAUTION

The system must be heated before manually rotating the belt, if the taper locks are engaged with ball screw pulleys.

5. Remove tension from belt and remove ball-nut holder screws.

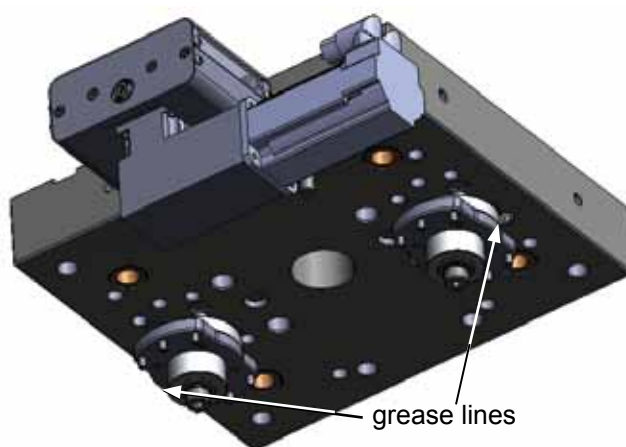


Remove tension from belt

Loosen 12 screws attached to ball-screw nut using a hex key tool with strong hex tip.

Remove 12 screws attached to ball-screw nut plates with KEY-BPHEXTKEY5.0.

6. Lift the top plate assembly carefully to have access to grease lines.



grease lines



CAUTION

Be very careful with ball-nuts. Make sure both ball-nuts remain in proper orientation and at same elevation. If any of the ball-nuts get rotated, without having proper arbor at the end of ball-screws, balls may fall out of assembly. It would be very difficult to find and reassemble the balls and ball-nut. In such case the ball-nut may need to be scrapped.

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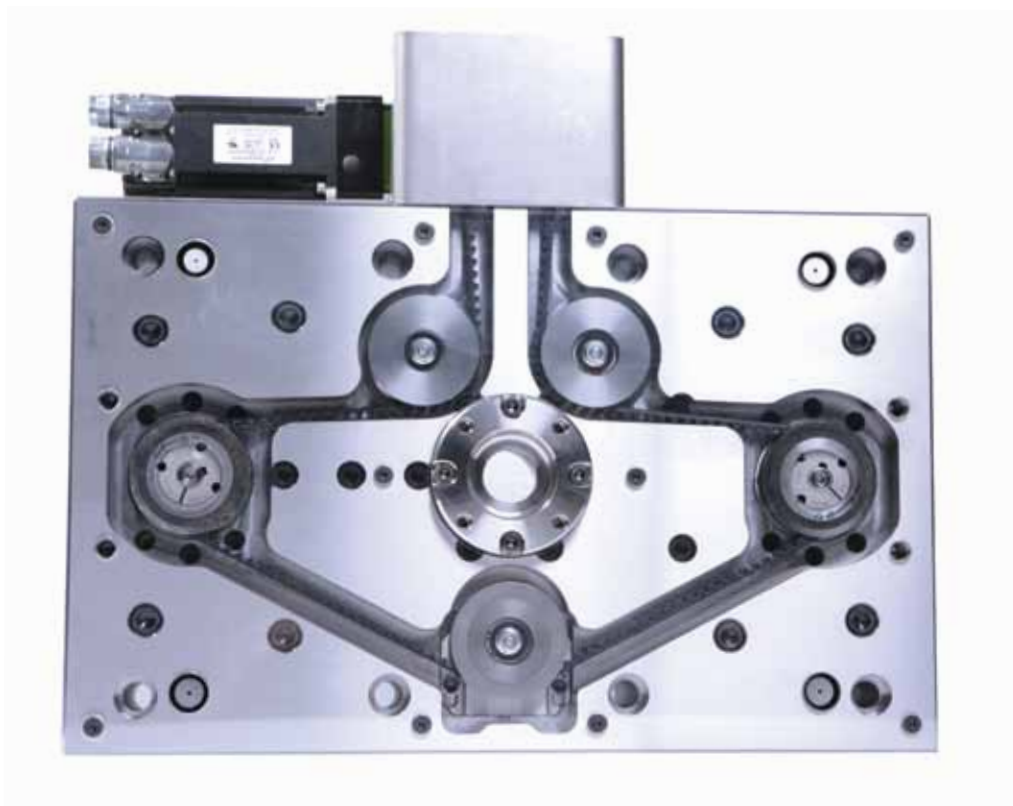
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